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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO 73. BOMBAY : TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
*31st May	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
7th June	Salsette ..	600	Moolta..	10000
14th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
21st ,,	Delta ..	8000	Morea	11000
28th ,,	India ..	8000	.....	..
5th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
12th ,,	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
26th ,,	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Ma'oja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledouia..	8000	.....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000

*This vessel will call at MALTA.

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of thePort.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits. China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	18th May	30th May
Penang Maru	I. Noma-	5500	1st June..	13th June
Shinyo Maru	T. Okhuma	5909	15th June	27th June
Bombay Maru.	T. Tozawa.	4625	29th June	11th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y Kamo-shita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

Indian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

THE HON. SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA K.C.I.E.

DIRECTORS.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:-

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
KASARA..	1195	Thu. 29th May	9 a.m.	Direct.
DWARKA..	1695	Fri. 30th May.	*6 a.m.	Direct.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Kasara" 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 29th May, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Putiala" 2,998 tons, on Wednesday, 28th May, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
† LINDULA ..	3358	Thursday 29th May.
* PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 12th June.
† PUNDUA ..	3305	,, 26th ,,
* PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 10th July.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 31st May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

27th May 1913.
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THE

Bombay Chronicle.

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TOWN.

Yearly .....Rs. 20.
Quarterly .....Rs. 6.
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 11

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly .....Rs. 30.
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 16.
Quarterly .....Rs. 8

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WHEN THE

New Electric Laundry

guarantees entire satisfaction in

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of clothings of all descriptions.

Clothes Treated Antiseptically.

Original colour of garments retained.

REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

K. JONES & Co.,

46, PRINCE BUILDINGS

Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1906.

REGISTERED CAPITAL.....2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....75,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:

LONDON: 65, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT. (YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director
175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Captal Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kulbadevi (Bombay), Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat, Wadhwan Camp and Navsari.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL BANK. LIMITED.

Capital ..... Rs. 25,00,000
Issued Capital ..... Rs. 12,50,000
Current Account Interest 3 per cent.
Savings Bank 4 per cent.

Rates for fixed deposits on application
Money advanced on approved securities.
Every other kind of banking business transacted.

BALUBHAI KHANDAS & Co.,
Agents,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.
166

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

GENUINE CARARA

MARBLE STATUARY

A few select pieces at English Prices.

PREMIER ART SALON,

Navasari Building,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The British Crown Assurance Corporation Ltd.

FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates.

Prompt payment of Claims.

Agents:—NOORMAHOMED & CO.,
72, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY,

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Sales and Mortgages confidentially negotiated.

Rents collected a properties looked after on Commission.

Insurance of Properties effected in the most approved Companies.

A complete list always kept ready of Bungalows to let, and for Sale on Hill Stations.

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ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.,

Established 1906.

Chairman:
The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E.

FIRE LIFE

(Funds invested in Government Securities.)

Authorised Capital	... ...	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	... ...	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	... ...	5,00,000
Reserve Fund	... ...	65,000
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Special Features.

Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
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Claims paid promptly.
Economical management.

WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.

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STANDARD OIL CO.

OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALS BUILDINGS.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.....	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg...	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 14 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
White Cameria 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra chare for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

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SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed, contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

BELTS, ENAMELS,
SUSPENSORY, BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co.,
Drug Stores.
35, SURREY STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, W. C.
ESTABLISHED 1871.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Flooring Tiles. Marble Merchants and Contractors Bath Tubs. Lavatories, Urinals and Bath-room Fittings, ect.

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HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

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BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS AND GREASES
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—**SHAW WALLACE & Co.,**

TAJ BUILDINGS,

Wallace Street, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 102.

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BHUSAWAL.	GRANT ROAD.
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MUNMAR.	SURAT.
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Dry & Chemical Cleaning

BY THE ENGLISH PROCESS.

N.B.—The only firm in the East with an up-to-date Cleaning Plant.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,

DRY CLEANING, DYEING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS.

2-14, Hummum St.,

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DRINK

VITTEL GRAND SOURCE

The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

Sole Agents in India,

PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,

Vad Gadi. BOMBAY

To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists.

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.

Keep the body pure by keeping the fitters active and healthy.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENT SPACE can be had on application to THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Meadows St., Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

PASSENGERS BY DOWN DELHI 3RD CLASS EXPRESS BETWEEN BHUSAVAL AND KHANDWA.

FROM the 1st June 1913, 3rd Class Passengers will not be booked from Bhusaval for Savda, Burhanpur and Khandwa and via for the R. M. Ry. by the Down Delhi 3rd Class Express.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd May 1913. 262

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of Ratanchand Manchand late of Bombay Jain Inhabitant a broker for the use and benefit of Sarabhai Bhogilal the minor grandson of the said deceased and limited to the period of his minority.

Bai Jadibai widow of Kapoorchand Keval of Bombay Jain Inhabitant residing at Pydhowni outside the Fort and Bai Nandibai widow of Purshotum Premchand also of Bombay Jain Inhabitant residing at Pydhowni outside the Fort of Bombay appointed by the Chamber Judges order dated the 27th day of March, 1913, made by the Hon'ble Court to apply for and to obtain Letters of Administration of the property and credits of the said deceased for the use and benefit of the said Sarabai Bhogilal the minor grandson of the said deceased and limited to the period of his minority .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this sixteenth day of May, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Petitioners Attorneys.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 19th day of May, 1913. 0148

NOTICE.

To the users of SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITERS and others.

THE INDIAN STATES & EASTERN AGENCY,
Ismail Buildings,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY,

have been appointed SOLE AGENTS to the SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER CO.

Write for particulars or call and see for yourself.

THE NEW No. 10 MODEL.

The Simplest and yet most Up to Date Machine on the Market.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED AS AGENT, as Assistant in Zemindary, or Tea Plantation in Punjab or U. P. Can invest capital about Rs. 5,000. Experience in control of labour. Quick at business and hard-working. State salary given. Apply Box 510, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO MOTOR CAR DEALERS AND OWNERS: Advertiser wants to purchase a sound reliable car, four-seater; either new or second-hand, to be paid for in twelve monthly instalments. Apply Box No. 517, "Bombay Chronicle."

VACCINATION.—Wanted to buy: A copy of the Report of the Royal Commission on Vaccination and any other useful literature on the same subject. Apply Box No. 516, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED PARSI GRADUATES as paid apprentices in Tata's Mills. Good prospects. Apply in writing to Messrs. TATA SONS & Co., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 142.

WANTED—QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMIST, 4 years' agreement. Apply with Copies of Credentials to the GENERAL MANAGER, International Stores, Ltd., Colombo. 501.

WANTED—For the Ishwari Memorial Hospital for Women, Benares, THEATRE NURSE, trained in Aseptic Surgery. Pay Rs. 80 to Rs. 120, according to Qualifications and experience. Free Furnished Quarters and some Allowances. Applications with Copies of Testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT. 504

WANTED—For the Dyal Singh College. (1) A PROFESSOR of ENGLISH LITERATURE: pay up to Rs. 200. (2) A PROFESSOR of BIOLOGY: pay up to Rs. 150. (3) A PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY (for one year at present) pay up to Rs. 150. Candidates selected must join the College on September 15th. Applications must reach the undersigned before the 12th of June. Apply with testimonials to T. L. VASWANI, Principal, Dyal Singh College, Lahore. 136.

WANTED—Applications for the Post of BOTANICAL ASSISTANT in the Department of Agriculture, Central Provinces, on Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply to the ECONOMIC BOTANIST, Central Provinces, before 1st June, 1913, stating experience in any special line of Botanical works with copies of not more than five recent Testimonials. 505

WANTED—A BANDMASTER for the Band of the Naga Hills Battalion Military Police. Must be a capable conductor and able to train a full Military Band. Terms Rs. 70 per mensem with a chance of a rise to Rs. 100 per mensem if satisfactory, and Free Quarters. All references with Certificates of previous posts held to be made to the COMMANDANT, Military Police, Kohima, Naga Hills, Assam. 506

WANTED—A smart LADY TYPIST for a Typewriting Business in Lucknow. Must be willing to make herself generally useful in business as well as canvassing for the sale of Typewriting Machines. Apply stating salary expected and specimen of working and previous experience, to the MANAGER, New London and Bombay Typewriting Co., Lucknow. 504a

WANTED—A DRESSING BOY for the Raja of Dighapatia. Pay according to qualification and usual Food Allowance. None but those who hold First-class Certificates, need apply. Applications will be received by the Undersigned up to the 31st May current. PRIVATE SECRETARY, Girivilash, Darjeeling. 503a

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Four cylinder F. N. MOTOR CYCLE and SIDE CAR FOR SALE, in perfect running order. Price Rs. 1,200 or near offer. Apply Box 30, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE CHESTNUT ARAB PONY five years very comfortable paces, believed sound. Price Rs. 350, or near offer. Box 26, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.

SPACIOUS GROUND FLOOR, at present occupied by Evans Fraser and Co., as well as large and small Rooms as offices TO LET, in a central position convenient for business. Well lighted and ventilated, at 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, adjoining the Bombay Club and the High Court.—Apply to MANAGER of Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, on the first floor. 125

TO BE LET.—Furnished flat near Apollo Bunder. Four rooms, good offices and kitchen accommodation. Lights and fans. Apply Box No. 515, "Bombay Chronicle" Office.

TO LET.—1st floor of CAMA HOUSE Medow St., lately vacated by Messrs. Chitnis and Co., Solicitors. For particulars apply on the premises or to Mr. Cama, Ravelin Street, Fort.

F. CORNAGLIA,
BOMBAY—POONA.

Sweets & Chocolates.

Special Cakes for afternoon teas and Soirees.

Up-country orders carefully attended to.

Medows St. & Esplanade Rd., BOMBAY.
Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia."
Telephone No. 42. 274

Rowlands' Kalydor

Makes your skin soft and smooth.

You can easily have a clear, velvety, healthy complexion if you use

Rowland's Kalydor

" For Your Skin. "

This world-famous preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness, cutaneous eruptions, and other disorders of the skin. Perhaps you know how unpleasant it is to suffer from these skin troubles—but whether you do or not, you should always have a bottle of Rowland's Kalydor handy and use it night and morning. Get it from your chemist. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. Sold by stores and chemists. Ask for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30 & 10 p.m.

GEORGIE CORLASS
AND
HARRY QUININGBOROUGH
With an entirely new Programme.

Our Great Film:
SARAH BERNHARDT
AS
"QUEEN BESS."

WIFFLES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:—

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

ALL THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS in typewriters are embodied in the L. C. SMITH & BROS. TYPEWRITERS. Sole Agents:—G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL, Ltd., Bombay.

AN ENGLISH LADY IS WILLING to Chaperon two or three young ladies who wish to make a tour in Europe. Experienced. For terms apply Box 507, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

A LADY PROCEEDING HOME shortly can highly recommend her European Nurse. Thoroughly reliable and trustworthy and very experienced with Children. Good references. Apply Mrs. R. J. WATSON, Grand Hotel, Calcutta.

CARTON & CO., Purveyors and General Commission Agents, Crawford Market Compound, Bombay.
Supply servants and fresh daily Bazaar and all orders of every description, local and outstation. Fresh fish packed in ice and sent to any station in India. Call for our price list.

ENGLISHMAN (34) B. E. AND A.M.I.M.E. with 9½ years' experience in Design and Construction of Ironwork in P. W. D. employ, and one year's electrical training, desires responsible situation. Excellent certificates. Apply to Box 509, c/o Bombay Chronicle."

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SOME NINE BUNGALOWS WILL be required for the use of Officers and Mess of a new Cavalry Regiment to be located shortly in Lucknow. The site selected for the construction of these Bungalows is situated to the South-West of the Race Course. Any Capitalist desires of constructing such Bungalows should apply for full particulars to the CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE, Lucknow. 511

THE SERVICES OF A MINING ENGINEER, with long and varied experience at Home and in India will shortly be available. Would be willing to enter Managing Agents' Office and run Coal Dept., either temporarily or permanently, making periodical visits to the Collieries and reporting on same, or any other suitable appointment, temporarily or otherwise. Apply Box 512, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO PHILANTHROPISTS.—Will any lady or gentleman come to the assistance of a lady temporarily in deep distress with a loan of Rs. 300. Every enquiry will be answered. The case is urgent. Apply Mrs. C., Box 518, "Bombay Chronicle."

AUCTION SALE

D'LAL & COMPANY
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 27th May, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL and Co. will hold at their Rooms in Circle, Fort, their Weekly Auction Sale of furniture such as rich tapestry lined drawing room suites, almyrahs, wardrobes, tables, chairs, sofas, chests of drawers, brackets, gent's bicycles, phonographs, sewing machines, typewriters, etc., etc.

D'LAL & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th May, 1913. 259

J. S. MODY & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

SALE THIS DAY, TUESDAY, 27th May, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 27th day of May, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the first floor opposite Rogers & Co., in Dean Lane, off Hummum Street, next to B. Sakharamji & Co., Fort (where the entire furniture has been removed for sale), valuable and substantial teak and blackwood new designed French polished household furniture, full size billiard table by John Roberts, Zoondah almirah and book case by Roberts, tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, single and double mirror door almirahs, marble and tile topped centre tables and teapoys, office table, mirrored chest of drawer, washhand tables, dining table, and chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, French cots, carved tables, roll-topped writing tables, Jost's Radio Fan, electric fans, ebonized cottage piano, glass door cupboard, Singer's hand sewing machines, glassware, gent's bicycle, cooking utensils, etc., the property of a European gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the above furniture is on view..

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Blackwood carved Furniture, best Platedware, Rich Crockeryware, Child's Perambulator, etc.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, blackwood carved furniture, writing desk, palmstand, table, screen, folding table, bookstands, tables and teapoys, cupboard, dining best platedware, rich crockeryware, rich carpets, child's perambulator, pictures, table ornaments, a lot of books, fiter, etc., the property of a deceased European gentleman.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOTS AND SHOES.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Show Rooms, next to the Paper Currency Office and opposite the National Bank, on Esplanade Road, Fort.

266 pairs ladies' and gents' English and American boots and shoes of latest style and fashion in different sizes.

The above will be sold each pair singly to suit the requirements of the purchaser and is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th May, 1913. 257

MENESSE & CO.,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 30th May, 1913, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.).

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 619-621, Case No. 17 Dongri Street.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods Sweeping, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX. of 1890, under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 31st May, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot:—Cottonseed, bags of sweeping, linseed, wheat, jawaree, bajree, harda, toor, turmeric, tilseed, groundnut seed, combs, luggage, iron safe, moha flowers, gunny bags, sewing thread, hardware, machinery, crackers, tools, empty casks, tins of oil, iron bars, condemned sheets, old records, picking cotton and other miscellaneous goods.

AUCTION SALE OF 245 TONS OF BENGAL BALLIHURE COAL.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), on account and at the risk of Messrs. C. J. Khambatta & Co., the following coal lying in the "S.S" Cairnross" in the Stream.

245 tons Bengal Bellihuri coal.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MENESSE & CO.,
Bombay, 27th May, 1913. 256

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From Rs. 70 upwards.

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FORT, BOMBAY.

CASES IN CAMERA.

ILLEGAL PRACTICE.

LAW LORDS' DECISION.

The House of Lords gave an important judgment on May 5, as to the rights of parties whose cases have been heard in camera to circulate reports of the proceedings and the power of the higher courts to intervene when it has been held by a judge that the parties have committed contempt of court.

Mrs. Scott obtained a decree of nullity of her marriage with Dr. Kenneth Mackenzie Scott, a doctor practising in London. The case was heard in camera, and Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane pronounced a decree nisi, with costs. A few months afterwards Mrs. Scott, through her solicitor, Mr. Percy Braby, obtained a transcript of the shorthand notes of the proceedings, and sent typewritten copies to Dr. Scott's father and sister and to another person. This she did, she said, with a view to vindicating herself in the eyes of those persons, and to prevent them being prejudiced against her by false reports.

Dr. Scott regarded this action by Mrs. Scott as a contempt of Court, and he asked that Mrs. Scott and her solicitors, who, on her instructions, obtained copies of the proceedings in camera, be committed to prison for contempt of Court, and that they be restrained "from making any similar or other communications, either directly or indirectly, concerning or relating to the subject matter of this cause," and, thirdly, "from molesting the respondent, his relatives and friends, doctors, patients, and others"; while, fourthly, he moved that the appellant "be directed to state on oath the names of the persons and their addresses to whom similar communications have been made."

Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane found that appellant and her solicitor had been guilty of contempt of Court, but as he believed that it was done in ignorance, he only ordered them to pay the costs of the proceedings. Appellants carried the case to the Court of Appeal, where it was held by a majority that the question arose in a criminal cause or matter, and they declared a civil appeal incompetent.

LORD CHANCELLOR'S JUDGMENT.

The Lord Chancellor, whose judgment was read by Lord Atkinson, said unless it be strictly necessary for the attainment of justice, there could be no power in the Court to hear in camera either a matrimonial cause or any other where there was contest between the parties. He who maintained that by no other means than by such a hearing could justice be done might apply for an unusual procedure. But he must make out his case strictly, and bring it up to the standard which the underlying principle required. He might even be able to establish that subsequent publication must be prohibited for a time or altogether. The mere consideration that the evidence was of an unsavoury character was not enough, any more than it could be in a criminal court; and still less was it enough that the parties agreed in being reluctant to have their case tried with open doors. A mere desire to consider feelings of delicacy or to exclude from publicity details which it would be desirable not to publish was not enough as the law now stood. He thought that to justify an order for hearing in camera it must be shown that the paramount object of securing that justice was done would really be rendered doubtful of attainment if the order were not made. Whether that state of the law was satisfactory was not for courts of justice, but for the Legislature.

In his opinion the facts in this case fell short of what was requisite to justify departure from the principles which required the hearing, in all but exceptional cases of the class indicated, to take place in open court. No doubt petitioner and respondent preferred to give their evidence in private. But the evidence actually given was of a brief and simple character, and it might without difficulty have been tendered in open court. In his opinion there was no valid reason for hearing the case in camera, and the order was, therefore, made under a mistaken impression of the law. The order was wrong, and it could not effect the abrogation of the prima-facie right, excluded only in exceptional cases, which the parties and the public possessed to make known what took place at the hearing and to discuss it. Even if the order could have been validly made, a breach of it would therefore have in substance been punishable on the same footing as a breach of an ordinary order in a civil case for an injunction, and a punitive order made with reference to the breach fell in such cases outside the language of 47 section of the Judicature Act, 1873, which provided that no appeal should lie from a judgment of the High Court in any criminal cause or matter. He was, therefore, of opinion that the judgment of the Court of Appeal should be reversed and that respondents should pay the costs here and below. He moved accordingly.

PERPETUAL SECRECY.

Lord Halsbury concurred, although he wished to guard himself against the proposition that a judge might bring a case within the category of enforced secrecy because he thought that justice could not be done unless it was heard in secret. He should require to have brought before him the concrete case before he could express any opinion upon it. As to the injunction of perpetual secrecy, there was not a judgment of authority to justify it.

Lord Loreburn and Lord Atkinson also concurred.

Lord Shaw expressed the opinion that the judgment of Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane could not be sustained. The order to hear the case in camera, in his opinion, was not only a mistake, but was beyond the judge's power; while, on the other hand, the extension of the restrictive operation of any ruling—that a case should be heard in camera—to the actions of parties, witnesses, counsel, or solicitors in a case, after that case had come to an end, seemed to him to have really nothing to do with the administration of justice. Justice had been done, and its task was ended, and he knew of no warrant for such an extension beyond the time when that result had been achieved. It was no longer possible to interfere with it, to impede it, to render its proceedings nugatory. To extend the powers of a judge so as to restrain or forbid a narrative of the proceedings within by speech or by writing seemed to him to be an unwarrantable stretch of judicial authority.

"VOICE OF THE CRITIC."

He might be allowed to add that he should most deeply regret if the law were other than that he had stated it to be. If the judgments, first, declaring that the cause should be heard in camera, and secondly, finding Mrs. Scott guilty of contempt, were to stand, then an easy way would be open for judges to remove their proceedings from the light, and to silence for ever the voice of the critic, and hide the knowledge of the truth. Such an impairment of right would be intolerable in a free country, and he did not think it had any warrant in our law. Had this occurred in France, he supposed Frenchmen would have said that the age of Louis Quatorze and the practice of lettres de cachet had returned.

There remained this point: Granted that the principle of openness of justice might yield to compulsory secrecy in cases involving patrimonial interest and property, such as those affecting trade secrets or confidential documents, might not the fear of giving evidence in public, on questions of status like the present deter witnesses of delicate feeling from giving testimony, and rather induce the abandonment of their just right by sensitive suitors? And might not that be a sound reason for administering justice, in such cases with closed doors? For otherwise justice, it was argued, would thus be in some cases defeated. This ground was very dangerous ground. One's experience showed that the reluctance to intrude one's private affairs upon the public notice induced many citizens to forgo their just claims. It was no doubt true that many of such cases might have been brought before tribunals, if only the tribunals were secret. But the concession to these feelings would, in his opinion, tend to bring about those very dangers to liberty in general and to society at large, against which publicity tended to keep us secure. And it must further be remembered that, in questions of status, society as such—of which marriage was one of its primary institutions—had also a real and grave interest, as well as had the parties to the individual cause.

CONSTITUTIONAL RULE.

The cases of positive indecency remained, but they remained exactly where statute had put them. Rules and regulations could be framed, under Section 47, by the judges to deal with gross and highly exceptional cases. Until that had been done, or until Parliament itself interferred, as it had done in recent years, courts of justice must stand by constitutional rule. The policy of widening the area of secrecy was always a serious one, but this was for Parliament, and those to whom the subject had been consigned by Parliament, to consider.

He might add that he could hardly conceive it a likely thing that a general rule consigning a simple and inoffensive case like the present to be tried in camera could ever be made: but that was a consideration which was beyond their range as a Court administering the existing law. Upon the basis of that law he was of opinion that the judgments of the Courts below could not stand. His lordship added that if respondent's argument and the judgment of the majority of the Court of Appeal were right, this singular result would follow: In 1908 Parliament interposed to give a right of appeal in criminal causes. The Court of Appeal in the present case had held that no appeal lay from the judgment of Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane, because the decision of the learned judge was in a criminal cause or matter. Grant, accordingly, that this was so; yet nevertheless the Criminal Appeal Act, 1907, afforded no remedy to the unfortunate appellants. Under the argument against them, they would have been denied a civil appeal because their conduct was indictable, and under the Act of 1907 they could obatin no remedy by way of criminal appeal because they had not been convicted on indictment. In juggles of that kind, he concluded, the rights of the citizen were lost.

The appeal was accordingly allowed.

It was agreed that as this was a matter in which the whole public were interested, and as the Attorney-General had acted properly in intervening, private parties should not bear the expense. Further, it was agreed that the costs would be paid by the Treasury.

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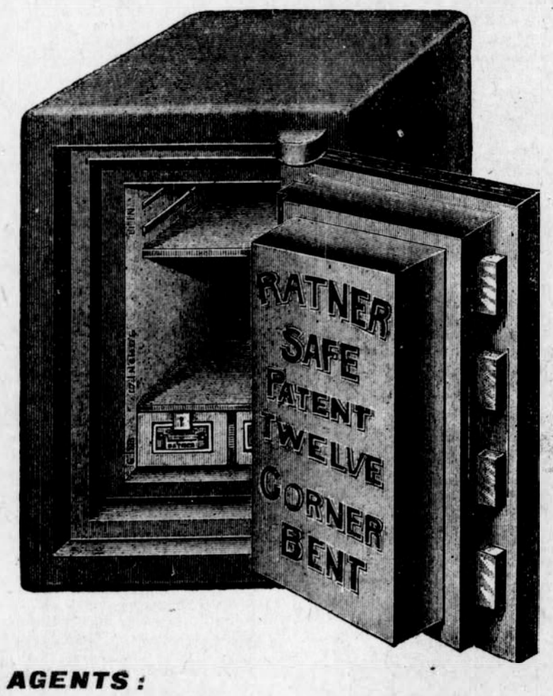

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A RATNER SAFE.

AGENTS:

THE STEEL EQUIPMENT Co.,
26, FORBES STREET,
BOMBAY.

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 26th May 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours :—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the minimum at Multan and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies have become lightly to moderately clouded in the western districts but continue clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is below the average at Agra and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur records 0·14" of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal. Day temperature is in excess at Jacobabad ; night temperature is also higher than usual in upper Sind and west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Gujarat and Kathiawar and clear in the remaining districts. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is fairly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local in the south-eastern districts. Nagpur has had 0·36" and Raipur 0·75". Cloud has increased and skies are now moderately to heavily clouded at most places. Humidity is above the average in the area of rainfall. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south Konkan, Mormugao records 0·54" and Karwar 1·26". Skies have become lightly clouded over nearly the whole division. Humidity has increased and is now above the average in most places. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the minimum at Mormugao and Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local in the Bombay Deccan, and in south Hyderabad. Poona has had 0·26", Bijapur 0·80" and Hyderabad 0·87". Skies are moderately to heavily cl ouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Several dust or thunderstorms associated with light to moderate showers occurred in Rajputana, the south Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Hydgrabad, the south Konkan, in Mysore and on the Malabar Coast. The important fall being 1·26" at Karwar. Cloud has increased in the Bombay Deccan and the Konkan. Moderate to heavy cloud has also spread over Mysore and in the extreme south. The reported monsoon conditions in the south-east Arabian Sea appear to approach the West Coast to the south of Ratnagiry.

Isolated dust or thunderstorms are likely in the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, in Mysore and on the Malabar Coast. A few showers may occur in the Konkan and in the extreme south.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON MONDAY, the 26th of May, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date	Rainfall. Variation, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (25th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	89·8	73·0	60	..	6·31	—4·65
	91·3	79·8	83	..	4·18	+0·11
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (25th)	94·8	86·6	85	..	5·50	+1·80
PUNJAB—						
Multan	111·8	85·5	45	..	1·44	—0·48
Rawalpindi	104·4	70·1	30	..	6·00	—5·27
Lahore	106·4	80·2	44	..	6·61	+2·09
Sirsa	108·8	81·5	48	..	2·33	—0·24
Ambala	101·5	77·9	48	..	11·20	+4·85
Delhi	103·0	79·8	46	..	2·87	—0·82
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	111·0	78·0	37	..	3·65	+1·42
Mainpuri	106·3	76·6	52	0·05	5·32	+2·53
Jhansi	..	82·5	19	..	2·55	+0·39
Cawnpore	108·2	79·9	56	..	6·46	+4·12
Allahabad	109·1	79·5	53	..	5·37	+2·91
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	122·1	85·8	46	..	0·44	—0·95
Karachi	89·0	81·0	79	..	1·27	+0·36
Ajmer	102·6	85·7	51	..	2·38	+0·43
Jaipur	108·2	77·1	50	0·14	1·61	—0·45
Kotah	110·6	86·6	33	..	3·49	+1·84
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	101·0	79·0	61	..	0·60	—0·59
Dwarka	88·8	82·7	75	..	0·40	—0·29
Veraval	86·6	79·8	83	..	0·03	—0·49
Rajkot	104·6	75·3	66	..	0·48	—0·21
Bhavnagar						
Para.	103·0	80·3	74	..	0·44	—0·35
Surat	100·4	81·1	69	..	3·59	+3·74
Ahmedabad	107·6	80·2	76	..	0·48	+0·00
Deesa	107·3	77·4	68	..	0·93	+0·25
Neemuch	104·9	80·0	65	..	3·91	+2·71
Indore	102·6	79·1	60	..	5·32	+4·13
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	107·3	81·3	34	..	8·00	+4·84
Saugor	104·8	81·0	27	..	4·84	+1·91
Hoshangabad	109·1	82·9	41	..	4·54	+2·33
Khandwa	102·2	85·1	44	..	5·96	+4·47
Akola	108·2	82·5	40	..	1·77	—1·52
Amraoti	107·3	83·8	44	..	1·17	—1·39
Nagpur	107·1	78·8	50	0·35	3·31	—0·12
Chanda	107·6	81·5	53	..	6·29	+2·24
Raipur	106·7	77·6	62	0·75	4·80	+1·30
KONKAN—						
Bombay	93·4	83·1	78	..	3·62	+2·76
Ratnagiri	89·3	77·9	86	0·05	11·55	+10·52
Mormugao	89·0	74·7	95	0·54	4·17	+1·50
Karwar	87·7	74·5	78	1·26	4·99	+1·57
OMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	104·9	78·6	49	..	5·29	+3·50
Ahmednagar	102·1	76·0	72	..	1·24	—0·80
Poona	97·0	72·8	75	0·46	4·63	+2·33
Sholapur	98·8	73·1	70	0·04	2·55	+0·24
Bijapur	99·2	72·3	80	..	4·41	+1·47
Belgaum	91·3	67·6	83	0·83	3·46	—2·22
Aurangabad	102·9	77·7	52	..	1·67	—0·42
Nizamabad (Indur).	102·9	80·7	46	..	3·59	+0·59
Hyderabad	102·3	75·2	66	0·87	3·45	—0·34
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	91·3	76·8	83	0·14	6·94	—1·85
Calicut	84·3	77·1	91	0·05	8·79	—7·71
Cochin	87·2	75·2	81	0·02	9·64	—15·32
Colombo	86·6	76·6	98	0·26	57·50	+10·12
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94·3	82·7	89	..	2·79	—5·71
Bellary	98·0	74·3	83	0·08	5·03	+0·08
Cuddapah	103·5	84·5	40	..	11·64	+5·01
Madras	93·5	82·0	72	..	13·39	—8·57
Bangalore	97·3	70·3	80	0·15	4·78	—4·14
Coimbatore	93·9	70·8	94	1·06	15·49	+5·99
Trichinopoly	94·1	76·8	73	..	13·37	—0·46
[illegible]	99·2	81·2	82	..	27·34	—4·53

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8—45 a. m., Standard Time on the 26th May 1913 was 29·966 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·003 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

Severe headache? Won't stop, nothing handy? Call at the nearest chemists'; "Stearns' Headache Cure, please." One wafer gives almost instant relief.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 25th May 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	.. .. ..	..inches 29·736
Temperature of Air	.. ..	degrees 86·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. ..	,, 79·7
Dew Point	.. .. ..	,, 77·4
Relative humidity of Air	.. ..	,, 0·741
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	.. .. ..	5·2
Maximum temperature of Air	..	degrees 93·4
Minimum do. do.	.. ..	82·8

General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight WNW, NW, WNW,

Movement of Wind in 24 hours midnight to midnight .. .. miles 177

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.	
	May.	h. m.	ft.	in.
Tues.	27	m 3 42	23	5
		4 24 a	25	7
Wed.	28	4 46	23	1
		5 11	25	3
Thurs.	29	m 5 58	23	2
		6 3 a	25	1
Friday.	30	m 7 14	23	9
		6 58 a	25	1
Sat.	31	m 8 23	24	6
		7 51 a	25	2

1913		Low water.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.	
	May	h, m.	f.	in.
Tues.	27	m 9 12	19	4
		11 32 a	20	3
Wed.	28	m 10 13	20	2
Thurs.	29	0 31	19	11
		11 37	20	8
Friday.	30	m 1 15	19	4
		0 58 a	20	10
Sat.	31	m 1 55	18	7
		2 3 a	20	8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

May.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
27. (Tues.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 10 m.
28. (Wed.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 10 m.
29. (Thurs.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 11 m.
30. (Fri.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 11 m.
31. (Sat.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 11 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—Full Moon, May 20, 0h. 48·1 m. P. M.; Last quarter, 28th, 5 h. 33·7 m, A. M. ; New Moon, June 5th, 1 h. 27·0 m. A. M ; First quarter, 11th, 10 h. 7 3 m. P. M.

IMPERIAL PEACE.

THE ROMANES LECTURE.

Sir William Ramsay, Hon. D.C.L., delivered the Romanes lecture in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, in mail week yesterday, to a large audience, his subject being "The Imperial Peace; an Ideal Pervading European History." He said that nationality in the sense of a racial, or in the East a religious, type and ideal had become in modern times an extremely strong force and sometimes became a grave danger in international crises, and threatened or actually caused war. In the future the want of sympathy between Slav and Teuton appeared as probably the most serious difficulty in the path of European progress. Was, he asked, this development of national individuality a good or an evil? It was a great power which might be turned to evil or to good purposes, but to condemn it as evil was to declare that the tide of European development had been for a long time setting steadily towards evil.

They had had the example of the union of the two warring parts of Scotland with each other, and the union of England and Scotland in one country, two processes which might be taken together, and which were, perhaps, not always rightly understood. Considerable difficulties had to be overcome; there were very diverse elements to be fused in one nation—the Gaelic, the Briton, the Saxon, and the Norse—which presented at least two very diverse types, types which remained as diverse to the present day as they ever were. He ventured to think that the unity of England and Scotland was the work of Walter Scott primarily, and of the whole common literature of the two countries. It was Scott who touched the heart of both countries, and made each appreciate the excellences of the other. The real union was a matter of idea, of thought, of common mental inheritance and occupation of mutual appreciation and respect. That Scott was only the climax of a literary development he would be the last to deny.

The growing sense of nationalism throughout Europe was not necessarily antagonistic to peace. It might, however, easily become so when it degenerated into chauvinism, narrow, and ignorant self-love, and inability to appreciate the qualities of other nationalities. Beside the lack of compelling power to enforce its decisions, the modern ideal suffered from a serious fault, which some would count fatal. There was no sufficient provision or means for reaching a right decision in any practical matter, and no guarantee that the decision was right. The general sense of the world was the only deciding tribunal. There was no recognised tribunal to appeal to; no agreement as to any form in which the appeal should be made. It was now generally recognised that the union of the Empire rested on sentiment, and not on calculation of apparent material interest

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 26.

PAPER MARKET.

The Government Paper Market today exhibited only slight fluctuations. The Market opened at Rs. 96-3-0, improved to Rs. 96-4-0 but closed at Rs. 96-3-6 for 30th May delivery. The business done was on a small scale.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 103-2-0.

SHARES.

There was a considerable excitement to-day in Cotton Mill Share Market and the prices moved up a few points owing to sales of yarn at remuneration rates and in anticipation of favourable monsoon.

Ahmedabad Advanced improved to Rs. 905 for June. In the commencement a big lot of shares was put at Rs. 900 for July.

Standard moved upto Rs. 1,365 for June and Rs. 1,377-8-0 for July.

Centrals were placed at Rs. 2,165 for June delivery.

Currimbhai improved to Rs. 288-12-0 and Kohinoor to Rs. 802½ for June.

David closed at Rs. 515 for June.

Fazulbhai were placed at prices varying from Rs. 521½ to Rs. 525 for June.

Madhavji moved up to Rs. 1,495 for June.

Finlay improved to Rs. 875 and Swan to Rs. 293-12-0 for June.

Sun Mill Shares were in demand at Rs. 1324 for June.

Bank of India Shares changed hands at Rs. 68.

Specie Bank Shares stood steady at Rs. 66-12-0.

Bombay Steam Navigation Preference Shares changed hands at Rs. 275.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares were quoted at Rs. 207 and Rs. 208.

Tata Iron & Steel Ordinary stood at Rs. 99-8-0 and Deferred at Rs. 221 for June delivery.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

(From our Correspondent.)

May 26.

The local cotton market for actual was very quiet with little inquiry from shippers both for Europe and Japan, as well as for local mills. The local mills are trying to wait for bargains knowing as they do, that the holders of cotton are eager to sell rather than to incur heavy charges for warehousing the cotton from the open before the approach of monsoon. Besides, continuous heavy receipts of cotton into Bombay also help to exert its own depressing influence on the market, and nothing but price concessions will transfer the load to trade channels, or a sudden change of weather in the cotton belt of the United States of America, a genuine Bullish argument, and not mere sentiment.

The following are to-day's quotations :—

Growths.	inc.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals	239	233		Ready
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals Super Fine	249	..	..	Do
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms)	241	233	..	Do.
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals	241	234	..	Do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab	239	232	..	Do.
G. M. Khandeish	252	242	..	Do.
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat.	264	276	..	Do.
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee.	280	272	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal	275	267	..	Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum	271	263	..	Do.
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple	262	254	..	Do.
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati	265	257	..	Do.
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	287	281	275	Do.
Do.	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	254	244	..	Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	287	May 29 1913
Westerns, Churka	..	..	278	Do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	286	Do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	288	Do.
M. G. Comps	..	..	289	Do.
H. G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	Do.
M. G. Do.	..	..	285	..
M. G. Bajjpur	..	..	277	Do.

Don't give way before your task, gather renewed energy and vitality from Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Build up the broken down tissues and nourish the tired nerves.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, May 26.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone .. .. .. Barely steady
Estimated Sales 6,000
Total Imports 14,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
M. J.	6'55	6'52
J. J.	6'52	6'49
J. A.	6'49	6'45
A. S.	6'38	6'35
S. O.	6'24	6'22
O. N.	6'16	6'14
N. D.	6'13	6'10
D. J.	6'12	6'09
J. F.	6'11	6'09

Wool.—Auction closed to-day quiet steady ; Sold 25,000 bales ; Bicanere first white ; highest 12¾ ; Bicanere first white ; lowest 10½ Bicanere ordinary white highest 10; Bicanere ordinary white lowest 9½ ; Candahar first white highest 11 ; Candahar first white lowest 10½ ; Candahar ordinary white highest 10 ; Candahar ordinary white lowest 9 ; Bicanere white highest 9½ ; Bicanere white lowest 8.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 26.

The prices of coal shares were not so well maintained on the opening of the market; but a better tone prevailed later in the day when enquiries were in evidence.

The jute market was closed to-day, but business was reported at 73 on the rising of the market for settlement.

Business reported in the gunny market on Saturday has had a steadying effect and more cubans were done to-day at 45 for September and August October.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

The following appears in the 'Insurance Observer" of April 25 concerning the above Company :—The report for the year ended February 28, 1913, which was presented to the shareholders on April 10 last, shows that the company continued to make very satisfactory progress. During the year 5,528 life proposals were received for assurances amounting to Rs. 89,42,110. Of this number 4,089 had resulted in policies, and the remainder had either been declined or accepted on terms which had not been acceded to by the proposers, or were awaiting completion. The new assurances effected amounted to Rs. 63,35,550, and the premium in respect thereof amounted to Rs. 3,50,071, including Rs. 1,995 by single payments. This result compared most favourably with that of the sixteenth year's working of other life offices. The total number of policies in force on the books of the company was 22,730, assuring Rs. 3,58,48,845, and of this amount Rs. 7,95,639 was re-assured. By the death of 180 policyholders, claims amounting to Rs. 2,92,150, had arisen. Both in number and amount the claims were well within those expected and provided for under the table of mortality upon which the premiums had been calculated. Endowment assurances, which had matured during the lifetime of the assured, amounted to Rs. 1,48,805. The economy in management which distinguished the former reports had been well maintained and the total expenditue only amounted to Rs. 3,85,074. If this amount were set against the premium income, the ratio came out as 21 per cent. for the sixteenth year—a result which, notwithstanding the valuation expenses and the large amount of new business, was believed to be not only far below the average, but the lowest recorded by any company of the same age. The life assurance fund had been increased by Rs. 9,99,317, and amounted to Rs. 63,31,438. Fidelity bonds for Rs. 8,96,520 had been issued, and the premiums amounted to Rs. 8,621. The business was of a satisfactory character, and showed signs of increasing in amount. Claims for Rs. 4,620 had arisen, of which amount Rs. 4,569 had been paid. The directors recommended a dividend of 26 per cent., which, with the bonus of 14 per cent., would make a total distribution to shareholders of 40 per cent. for the year.

ROYAL CROSS ROMANCE.

FOUND AFTER 48 YEARS.

An interesting momento will shortly reach the King of Roumania from Berlin. When he was only Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen the monarch served with the Second Prussian Dragoon Guards, and for a number of years he rented a six-room flat in Alte Jakobstrasse. Early in the year 1865, as he was preparing to set out for the annual Orders Festival at the Scholss he was unable to lay his hands on the cross of the Second Class of the Red Eagle, which had been bestowed on him by King William in person. A thorough search of the premises was made, but no trace of the missing object could be found, and the mystery was eventually submitted to the police, who, however, were unable to throw any light on it.

During the past week or two the house, which bore a tablet commemorating the King's residence in it, has been under process of demolition, and on May 7, as an iron stove in the bathroom was being taken down, a workman heard something metallic fall on the floor. It was found to be cross, encrusted with rust and dirt, and there appears no doubt that it is the one which King Charles mislaid when a captain of Dragoons in Berlin nearly fifty years ago. After being cleaned it is to be restored to its legitimate owner.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13 %	1,695
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6 %	68
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 %	1,745
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10 ..	do.	6½ o/o	12-12
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6	31
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15, ..	..	6½	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10. ..	..	6½ o/o	12¾
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9 o/o	66 8
Standard Bank Rs. 50 ..	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	Jan, Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30 ..	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: .. (Old Issue) Rs. 30 ..	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15.	do.	10 o/o	18
Punjab National Bk..		10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank £ 12 A	..	7 o/o	£21
£ 12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ..	Feb.-Aug	£4	£87¾
Eastern Bank, Ld. £ 8	New	5 o/o	87XD
National Bank of India £ 12 ..	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	607½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc...	May-Oct.	25	905
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70
Berar Manufacturing.	..	..	100
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	..	..	242½
Bo Dying and M. Co..	..	30	140
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25	255
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	284
Central India ..	May-Nov.	55	a155
China ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	795
Ch ol Silk ..	..	20	435
Co..ba Land and Mill.	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,465
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla ..	April	40	710XD
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep	5	135
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8	288¾
David ..	May-Nov.	20	515
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8	190
Emperor Edward ..	..	25	485XD
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep.	..	140
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20	525
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,645
Finlay Mills ..	..	15	375
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	450
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep.	45	660
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	475
Hyderabad ..	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.	112½
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4	102½XD
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40.	460XD
Indo-China Manufg ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,025
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	5	152½
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6½	147½
Jewraj Baloo ..	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 610 ..	June-Dec	25	900
Khatao ..	May-Nov	45	1,335
Kohinoor ..	Mar-Aug	25	802½
Lakshmi Cotton ..	April	60	135
Madhowji Dharamsi..	June-Dec	75	1,460
Madras United ..	June-Dec	60	2,650
Maneckjee Petit ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,210
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	Nil.	100
Mc arjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30	360
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	9	242½
New City of Bombay..	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,065
Phoenix ..	Jan.-July	7½	157½
Presidency ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon ..	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton ..	April	Yr. 50	810X D
Sassoon Silk ..	do.	Yr. 35	4,200
Sholapore ..	June-Dec.	250	4,900
S. Mahratta ..	Nov.	..	40
Standard Mills ..	May-Nov	45	1,370
Sun ..	Oct.	..	132½
Surat Rice Mill ..	May	15	220
Swan ..	New O	12½	292½
Swadeshi ..	May-Oct.	50	1,705
Textile ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,450
Union Mill ..	..	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton {C. P.	..	Nil.	465
Western India ..	Sept.	45	600
Mysore Spinning ..	..	..	240

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway ..	Feb.-July	6½	670
Amritsar Patty ..	Mar.-Aug	60/o	137
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75 ..	Jan.-July	4	98
Dhond Baramati Rs. 50		4 o/o	101
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	122
Sind Light Rys. Ld.—	June-Dec	7	141
Tapti valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug	7½	59½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/o	132

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. R.	Rs.
Akbar ..	May	300	4,800
Albert Kurrachee ..	No .	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore ..	Au .	6%	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	200
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	130
Fort ..	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabh'pty.	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M- ..	..	15	125
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	8½	137½
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7%	132½
Khangaum ..	Sept.	30	305
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Manufg ..	Aug	12½	235
New East Indian ..	Sept.	78	910
New Mofussil Co. ..	Nov.	50	880
New Berar ..	Oct.	35	525
New Prince of Wales..	do.	45	750
Sind ..	Nov.	30	2500
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	235
Valkart, U. P. Ld. ..	Sept.	40	690
Vardwan G. P. ..	..	12	125

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last Year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co..	Oct.-May	10	181
All India U. I. Co,. Ld. Rs. 75 ..	August	Nil.	12
Bamankua ..	..	Nil.	4
Back Bay Bath ..	June	6	35
Badham Pile ..	..	7	98
Barode Tram Co. ..	Jan.-Aug	..	50
Bo. Burma T. Corpr..	..	15	635
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld. {P. O.	Feb.-Aug	..	173½
Bombay Ice Manufg..	H. yearly	3	207
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct.	Rs. 2 40	23 960
Bo. Land and Building	..	..	400
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. {O. P.	Mar.-Sep. Sep.-Oct.	30 5	242½ 275
Central I. M. Co., Ld..	April	6 %	29 XD
City of Bombay Building Co.	Dec.-Jun	20% 30H.yr.	450
Delhi Flour	Sep.	8	120
Empire of I. L. Rs. 50	..	30	300
Indian Mcntle. In. Co Ltd., Rs. 20. ..	Dec.	30 1½	20
Indian Cotton Oil Company, {O Old 1 0 New Issue 25 P 50	..	..	100 25
John Roberts & Co. ..	March. Oct.-Jul	7 % 13	51 200
Jost's Fans Supply Co. Rs. 50. ..	July	10 %	50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175..	do	12½	180
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75. ..	..	..	107½
Marks & Co. ..	July	8	101
Marsland Price Co. O.	..	..	100 nom
Marsland Price Co. P..	..	Nil.	71
Napier Hotel Co. ..	..	7 %	25
O Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50. ..	May	20 %	350
Phillips & Co. ..	July	Rs. 3½	35
Port Canning Co. ..	Sep.	40.	825
Shivrajpur Synd, etc..	..	10 %	95
Shivrajpur Debs. ..	..	8 %	500
Sidar Carbic G's. Co.	..	..	95
Soundy & Co. ..	Mar.-Aug	..	40 nom
Tata Iron Steel Co. {O. D. P.	Nil. Jan &	.. ..	99½ 221
Tata Hydro Electric O 600 P 600	July	.. 4 %	175 937½ 725
Thacker & Co. ..	..	20 %	212
Telephone Co. ..	May.	Rs. 2½	62 XD
Treacher & Co. ..	July.	Rs. 15	505

—Buyer S—Seller Nom.—Nominal price
CD—Cum-dividend XD—Ex-dividend.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 26th.

S. S. Harrington Court Wilson Port Said May 12.
S. S. Yeddo Gardiner Delagoabay May 8
S. S. Glen Clunny Taylor Bassein May 2.
S. S. Weissenfels Klaunchaff Hamburg April 8
S. S. Dwarka Moxon Buschra May 17
S. S. China Tocque Shangai May 6.
S. S. City of Madrid Snow Glasgow April 23
S. S. Indo Maru Nemato Yokkaichi April 6.
R.I.M.S. Dalhousie Robinson Aden
Launch General Ellis Merriman Aden May 15th.
S. S. Clan Macintyre Eash Glasgow April 2
S. S. President

THE

ASIIATC PETROLEUM Co.

(INDIA), LTD.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,

BOMBAY.

Importers of Petroleum and its products: Sole Importers of the world famous "SHELL" Motor Spirit.

KEROSINE BRANDS.

	Per case. Rs.	a.	p.
Shell Case Oil 150° ...	5	8	0
	Per two tins. Rs.	a.	p.
Anchor Brand 125° ...	4	7	0
Rising Sun Brand 125° .	4	6	0
Ship Brand 125°	4	4	0
Bull Brand 125°	3	15	6
Swan Brand 125°	3	12	6

Bulk prices of 125° oil are 10 annas ess than the above in each instance.

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AUSTIN.

The Rolls-Royce of Small Cars.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

OF

12 H.P. & 15 H.P. Models.

HILL, SAWYER & CO.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, DELHI.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Head Office:—BOMBAY.

Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birthday.	With Profits. Rs. As.
20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be obtained from—

ALLUM. BHARUCHA & Co

FREE OF COST.

CARTONS CONTAINING:—

Sample Tins of "Nestle" Brand Condensed Milk, "Nestle" Milk Food, "Kohler's" Pure Soluble Cocoa, "Nestle" Nut Milk Chocolate on receipt of 4 anna stamp to defray postage and packing.

(Without "Nestle" Milk Food sample 3 anna stamp only.) Application to

'B. C.," P. O. Box 333, BOMBAY.

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All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

DUNK—On the 10th May, at 8 Fytche-road, Rangoon, the wife of Edgar F. Dunk, of a daughter.

JONES—On the 12th May, the wife of Mr. T. Martin Jones, Burma Railways, Mandalay, of a son.

NICHOLL—On the 21st May, at Dehra Doon, the wife of Captain B. R. Nicholl, 2nd Goorkhas, of a son.

HERAPATH—At Diyatalawa, May 10th, the wife of C. B. Herapath, 16th Rajputs, attached 4th Rajputs, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DICKSON—BENSON—On the 7th May, at Christ Church, Chittagong, by the Rev. H. T. Millett, Captain Egbert Dickson, 74th Punjabis, third son of the late Sir John Frederick Dickson, K.C.M.G., and Lady Dickson, and Ida Mary Benson, fourth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Benson, Balham, London.

BROOKS—CORNISH—At St. John's Church, Peshawar, May 11th, by the Rev. R. S. Bennertz Frank Bernard Brooks, Chemist, to Susan Cornish, widow of the late Alfred Cole Cornish, Chief Officer, Leyland Line.

DEATH.

GRANT—At Lahore, 11th May, Charlotte Anne, the beloved wife of Edmund R. Grant, N.-W. Railway, aged 49 years.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

To-Day.

Special Vacation Sitting of the Bombay High Court: Short Causes and other urgent work.

Meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre.

Coronation Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road.

Thursday, May 29.

Special Vacation Sitting of the Bombay High Court: Urgent Criminal work.

Meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.

Friday, May 30.

Arrival of the English Mail.

Saturday, May 31.

Departure of the English Mail.

Balloting for an elective trustee for the Port of Bombay begins 10-30 a.m. at the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

Last Day for receiving nominations to till vacancy in the Fort Ward on the Bombay Corporation.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

May 27th 1913.

THE RULE OF EXCLUSION.

There is a close analogy between the rule of exclusion as it operates to-day under Californian legislation discriminating against the Japanese, and South African legislation discriminating against Indians. In both cases, racial jealousies are apparent. But even stronger than racial jealousies is industrial jealousy. Like the Japanese in California, Indians in South Africa are formidable rivals in the industrial and labour markets. Both maintain simple standards of life, are content with rates of wages and profits which seem astounding in their smallness to their white competitors, and in particular forms of industrial enterprise, they are easily superior. The Japanese immigrant in California has established an unchallengeable superiority as a fruit-farmer. These are little facts the true import of which have profoundly impressed the Californian. The average Californian is not thinking the while of differences of historical development, of social evolution and of religious beliefs. He has probably no notion of things so vaguely grandiloquent. The American who starts a business career in the yellow-man's country is not oppressed with these notions: nor is the Africander who selects India for individual exploitation. After all is said, the Japanese and the Indian belong to civilised races, and the former has, at any rate, impressively demonstrated the fitness of his nation to assimilate the best in the civilisation of the West. In ultimate analysis, the Californian, like the South African, is animated by the feeling that the competition of the alien, with his frugality and industry, is something to be avoided.

This racial jealousy, combined with dread of industrial competition, is responsible for the rule of exclusion sought to be strictly enforced by legislation discriminating against the alien settler. In California, as in South Africa, the problem in its political aspect presents curious similarities. In both, the local legislatures are supreme. The Federal Government cannot veto the State Government's domestic legislation: the Imperial Government from Whitehall dare not overrule the measure of exclusion at present under consideration in South Africa. Both Governments can remonstrate with the technically subordinate Governments to modify, if not abandon, legislation which is justly resented by those affected and which might produce embarrassing consequences. But they must stop with remonstrance. Japan, of course, stands on a different footing in relation to the Federal Government, as compared with India in its relation to the South African Union and the Imperial Government. Japan may plead treaty rights, and on the basis of those rights ask for a reference to arbitration. President Wilson rode into office singing the praises of peace and the efficacy of arbitration. He might possibly consent to go to the Hague Court. But the effect of any decision of the Hague Court must be nil, for that Court has no power to enforce its decree; nor can the Federal Government seek to enforce it without breaking up the Union and provoking a civil war. Suppose the Hague Court declares that the Californian legislation is contrary to the treaty rights secured to the Japanese: and suppose further that, simultaneously, the Californian Government obtains the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that it would be illegal for the Federal Government to overrule the domestic legislation of the State Government—then, a situation would be reached which would admit of but one solution: either civil war in the United States, or war between the United States and Japan. The position of India is very different. Direct communication between the Indian and South African Governments is out of the question. Such pressure as the Indian Government might think it worth while applying can only be applied through Whitehall; and it is by no means apparent that Simla and Whitehall will see eye to eye in this matter. At the best, there may be a remonstrance which will be politely disregarded. We are not concerned to dwell upon the ultimate consequences of a policy of provocation deliberately pursued by California as against the Japanese, and by South Africa as against Indians. There are measures available to Japan, apart from resort to arms, which are plainly not open to India. Japan might devise and enforce a rule of exclusion as against America, its citizens and trade, which might have the most inconvenient results on America's access to the Far Eastern markets, and consequences the most embarrassing on the relations between the Governments concerned.

These and cognate issues may be put aside for the moment. What matters at present is that the rule of exclusion is being earnestly pressed both in California and in South Africa. Curiously enough, there has been a gross breach of faith in both cases, which have a common feature. Mr. Gokhale surrendered to South African sentiment on the question of unrestricted immigration, while the South African Government surrendered on the question of securing the equal rights of the domiciled. The story of how South Africa has acted in gross violation of its unwritten pledge to Mr. Gokhale need not be repeated. The extraordinary fact is that the United States Government has acted in similar oblivion of its informal understanding with Japan. The facts are fairly well established. In 1907, California passed legislation practically segregating Japanese school children. A storm of indignation was aroused in Japan, and President Roosevelt acted with characteristic vigour and discretion. He brought unofficial pressure to bear upon California to abandon the Bill, in consideration whereof Japan agreed to restrict the flow of Japanese immigration into America. The essence of the compromise,—the informal agreement then arrived at,—was that the United States pledged itself to see that the resident Japanese got fair treatment. That pledge has not been kept. There are doubtless excuses that can legitimately be put forward on behalf of the United States. But a pledge is a pledge, and the Japanese might well consider themselves free to take retaliatory action in one or another of the forms open to them

THE RAILWAY TROUBLE.

The trouble which has been pending on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway seems at last to have come to a head. The officials of the Company are already engaged in the task of coping with sectional stoppages of work among the lower grades of the employees, and the Executive of the Society, which represents the interests of the men belonging to the higher grades, has now yielded to the urgent demands of its members employed on the line, and given its sanction for a general withdrawal of labour. This is not the time to enter into a discussion of the merits of the grievances of the employees. The important fact is that they have grievances, which they hold to be of a sufficiently serious character to justify them in resorting to the grave measure of instituting a general cessation of labour, and the question that the Company have to consider is, whether they will take upon themselves the grave responsibility of allowing matters to reach this climax, without showing that they are prepared to discuss and consider the men's grievances in a fair and reasonable spirit. This can only be done by the Agent and the other high officials entering into direct and formal communication with the men's representatives. Whether these latter are the executive officers of the Society, or delegates specially chosen for the occasion, does not matter. It seems to us that the present dangerous situation is due largely to the arbitrary attitude taken up by the Agent, who seems to suppose that he possesses the ability, which no large employer of labour has ever yet successfully demonstrated in such circumstances, to settle the men's grievances without entering into a fair discussion with their properly constituted representatives. Only in this way can the Agent or anybody else satisfy himself as to the merits of the men's case; and to endeavour to deal with a state of discontent among a large body of men by any other means is the most supreme folly. We are not in the confidence of either party, and we do not, as one of our Madras contemporaries seems to suppose, receive inspiration of the kind which has made it so difficult in this controversy to hear any but one side of the case from the press of the "benighted" Presidency. But it is conceivable, as it seems to us, that the culmination of the trouble may be averted, even at the twelfth hour, by a modification of the unreasonable attitude adopted by the Company's representatives. Having regard to the serious public consequences, extending much further than the limits of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, likely to ensue, if the strike is allowed to develop, the gravist responsibility will, as we have said, rest upon the Company's officials if they persist in their present attitude.

FREE TRADE FINANCE.

Mr. Lloyd George's latest Budget has called forth a bitter partisan controversy. The Liberals are perhaps justified in viewing the Budget as completing the series of triumphs in Free Trade finance commencing from the great Budget of 1909. The Tories have to reckon with the facts: the 200 million budget, the successful manner in which the increased expenditure on armaments amounting to fifteen millions sterling has been provided for, the reduction of debt to the tune of 102 millions sterling that has been effected, the avoidance of debt for army and navy purposes, and last, not least, the provision of 20 millions sterling for social reforms. The Tories are no doubt disgusted that these things should be, but they admit it, in a more or less ungracious manner. On the question of increased provision for armaments, their only comment is that the expenditure should have been even larger than it is. Some truly pettifogging efforts have been made to show that the debt reduction is not exactly 102 millions sterling, but is some five millions less (one partisan calculation, now utterly discredited, makes it fifty millions less). The broad fact remains, as the "Economist" (which does not seriously dispute the accuracy of the figures given by Mr. Lloyd George, except on the ground that perhaps he places the figures of this year's reduction somewhat too high) says, that there has been an "unparalleled reduction" of debt in a period of vast expenditure on armaments and costly social reforms, and that the result is a triumph for free trade finance.

The Opposition press make a great point of the alleged failure of the land tax, and they regard this as tantamount to the failure of the entire scheme of the Budget of 1909. The land tax was but a single item of the Budget of 1909. Admittedly, that Budget as a whole, has sustained the 200 million scale of expenditure without compelling the Liberals to resort to new taxation. The failure of the land tax is true only in the sense that its proceeds have not fully come up to the expectations of Mr. Lloyd George. But it is absurd to make this a ground of attack on the Budget as a whole. The tobacco taxes which were increased in 1909 have yielded on and three-quarter millions sterling of additional revenue. Tax tax laid on beer, wines and spirits has yielded an additional two millions sterling. The increased income-tax, super-tax and the additional death duties have between them yielded an additional 15½ millions sterling. If it be allowed that the land tax has not answered expectation, what of the rest of the Budget items? The Opposition in 1909 were full of righteous wrath at the audacity of Mr. Lloyd George's assumption that Gobdenite finance was anything but bankrupt, and he was warned that the Liberals dare not rely for long on the system of taxation they had devised. Mr. Lloyd George's calculations, however, have proved to have been uncommonly clever; but that does not prevent his opponents from being excessively rude to him, first on the ground of the assumed failure of the land tax, and second on the ground that he has not reduced or altogether repealed the duty on tea and provided "the free breakfast table" he promised. The Liberal answer to that is that the proportion of direct to indirect taxation has been varied under Liberal auspices as far as it is practicable in the existing state of things, and that even the poor, who have largely benefitted by the social reforms, must bear their due share of taxation. Apart from the merits of free trade finance, what prospect is there of a 200 million scale of expenditure being sustained on a protectionist basis? That is the crux of the whole problem. Unionists have a fine habit of protesting that, if the income tax were removed, they have another means of raising the necessary revenue. This is rather a tall order, seeing that the income tax yields 42 millions sterling! A ten per cent tax on foreign manufactures, it has been shown over and over again, cannot produce anything over five millions sterling! And, indeed, if the tax is "effective" enough for the purpose of keeping out foreign articles, it will not be able to produce any revenue at all.

A "COLOURED" BARRISTER.

An extraordinary incident is reported in the mail papers. This is in connection with a resolution passed at a private meeting of the South Eastern Circuit Mess declining to admit a "coloured" barrister to membership of the Bar mess. The accounts appearing in the mail papers are meagre and in parts contradictory. But the following seem to be true facts. A dead set appears to have been made against a Parsee barrister being admitted to membership of the Bar mess. The question, free from any qualification, submitted to 122 gentlemen of the long robe was: "Do you approve of colour being a bar to membership of the mess?" The answer was, "Yes," by 64 to 58. The meeting is described as the largest of this circuit held within the memory of barristers. One report runs as follows:

Obviously opinion was nearly equally divided; on the one hand, the Imperialist view was urged; on the other it was argued that a mess is a club, and that as a gentleman duly called to the Bar is not prevented from going on circuit he suffers no material harm. It cannot be gainsaid that "coloured" students and barristers habitually dine in the halls of their respective Inns, where white diners must take their chance of sitting at table with them; but this function is declared to be disciplinary and not that of a club. Indian gentlemen seldom present themselves on circuit, but sooner or later the question at issue must be decided by the more authoritative tribunal of the combined circuits or the four Benches jointly. Mr. H. F. Dickens, K.C., "led" for the inclusionists.

It will be a source of great satisfaction to Indians that a leader who bears one of the greatest names in English literature pleaded with the exclusionists, albeit, unhappily, he pleaded in vain. A miserable attempt was made to show that the Parsee barrister was excluded by reason of his not having complied with some formal regulation. This is untrue. The barrister's one crime was that he was "coloured."

DAY BY DAY.

Yesterday was the forty-sixth anniversary of the birth of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress. The event was marked in Bombay by the flying of the Union Jack over the various public buildings. Her Imperial Majesty was born on May 26th, 1867 and is two years younger than the King-Emperor. She was the only daughter of Her Royal Highness the late Duchess and His Highness the late Duke of Teck, and is on her mother's side, as the King-Emperor is on his father's side, a direct descendent of George III. But curiously enough Her Majesty, though younger than the King, belongs to an older generation, her mother having been a grand-daughter of George III, while the King's father was a great grandson of that monarch. Queen Mary, at the time of her marriage, was somewhat older than is usually the case with royal brides, but, of course, as everyone knows, it was originally intended that Princess "May," as she used to be called, should marry the late Prince Albert Victor, who died so tragically a few months before the day fixed for his wedding. Their Majesties will this year on July 6th, celebrate the twentieth anniversary of their wedding day.

outgoing Finance Ministers.

Their Excellencies The Viceroy and Lady Hardinge returned to Viceregal Lodge yesterday morning from the "Retreat," Mashobra.

It is understood that Sir William Meyer, the Finance Member-Elect, will arrive in Bombay on 27th June and Sir G. F. Wilson will leave Bombay by the home mail of the 28th. Thus there will be a meeting between the incoming and and the

H. H. the Nizam arrived in Secunderabad by a special train from Bombay yesterday evening under the usual salute.

The Hon. Mr. Webb, Chairman of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and Mrs. Webb will proceed to Europe at the end of this week and are likely to be absent from India for several months. It is understood that Mr. Webb will give evidence before the Royal Commission on Indian Finance.

Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer, C.S.I., whose assumption of the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab in succession to Sir Louis Dane is notified in a "Gazette of India Extraordinary," has been Agent to the Governor-General in Central India since 1910. He is a Civilian of twenty-eight years' standing, but is junior to quite half a dozen officers now serving on the Punjab Commission. These include the three Civilian judges of the Punjab Chief Court, besides the First and Second Financial Commissioners and the Commissioner of Ambala. The Financial Commissioners correspond to Members of Council in the Presidency Governments, and the Hon. Mr. J. McC. Douie the then First Commissioner, who has since retired from the service, officiated as L.-G. for a six-months' term during Sir Louis Dane's holiday to Europe in 1910-11. The Chief Judge, Sir F. A. Robertson joined the Punjab Commission the same year as the retiring L.-G. and is eleven years' Mr. O'Dwyer's senior; while the Hon. Mr. A. Meredith, the Commissioner of Ambala, who, as a matter of fact, is the father of the executive branch of the service, is his senior by nine years. During his later career, however, that is, prior to his elevation as acting Resident at Hyderabad in 1908-09, Mr. O'Dwyer served in the N.-W. Frontier Province as Revenue Commissioner for eight years, i.e., from the time the province was constituted by Lord Curzon. It may thus, by a departmental fiction, be said that Mr. O'Dwyer has long ceased to be a Punjab Civilian, although his name still appears in the roll of officers of the Punjab Commission.

The Rev. C. F. Andrews, whose brilliant lecture at Simla on Rabindra Nath Tagore appears in our telegraphic columns to-day, is a Professor in St. Stephen's College, Delhi, founded by the Cambridge Mission. St. Stephen's College is, it may be noted, the only mission collegiate institution which has an Indian principal, Mr. Rudra having filled that position with marked success for a number of years. Mr. Andrews is a prolific writer on Indian subjects and his knowledge and insight combined with a rare tolerance towards non-Christian faiths have won him an honoured place in the affections of educated Indians.

"India" says that Mr. Channing Arnold, of the "Burma Critic," is meeting with considerable difficulty in prosecuting his appeal to the Privy Council in the defamation case, and is especially hampered in regard to the necessary financial outlay, the cost to him of obtaining a record of the papers in the case being about £100. It is the rule in India and Burma to supply for nothing to appellants in criminal cases copies of all papers needed for preparing an appeal, and the India Office, it is urged, should in like manner pay for the printing of the record in Mr. Arnold's case. That the appeal has to be heard in London and not in India is not Mr. Arnold's fault, as the Government Advocate in Rangoon refused him leave to appeal locally. It is expected that the case will come before the Judicial Committee next month.

Two articles by Sir Henry Cotton on "Death Sentences in India and in the Crown Colonies," occupy a prominent place in the report for 1912-1913 of the Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishment. Commenting on the tendency among civilian judges in India to inflict a death sentence, Sir Henry writes. "There is," he writes, "always a tendency in India—due to the executive training of judicial officers—to inflict excessive punishment on offenders, at all times dangerous. This grows rapidly into a public scandal in the cases of judges who are addicted to passing death sentences." During the year 1911 no fewer than 319 persons were saved by the appellate courts in India from the gallows. The proportion works out at 40 per cent. and the matter is one which Sir Henry hopes will not escape the notice of the Public Services Commission.

The "Times" is not too severe on "the slovenly belated hackwork" known as the "Moral and Material Progress Report" issued by the India Office annually. To be exact, the real nomenclature of the publication is "Report of the Moral and Material Condition of India during the year ——." It is compiled, presumably by some dilatory official in the India Office, from the various reports of the Indian Government, and is usually issued at least six months after it is due. As a work of reference its value is problematical.

The annual report of the administration of the funds and properties of the Bombay Hindu Burning and Burial Grounds on the Queen's Road and Walkeshwar for the year ending 31st December, 1912, shows that the dead bodies of 5,905 Maratha Hindus and 4,087 Gujarati Hindus were cremated during the year. The balance of funds on 31st December, 1912, was Rs. 1,42,203-2-3, of which all but Rs. 111-15-4 was invested. The most notable feature of the year's working was the acceptance by Government of the recommendation of the Improvement Trust that the former should be responsible for repairs and maintenance of the flight of steps in the Burning and Burial Board's Kennedy Sea Face wall. The Executive Engineer, Presidency Division, has already submitted an estimate for putting the steps in a proper state of repair.

During the twenty-four hours ended at 6.m. on Monday there were in Bombay thirteen attacks and twelve deaths from plague, the total mortality from all causes being 104. The total mortality for the same period last year was 111 and for that of the year preceding 84. The plague attacks were reported from the following quarters:—two from Mandvi and one each from Esplanade, Umarkhadi, Market, Bhuleshwar, Kambharwada, Ketwadi, Chowpati, Yarwadi, Tardeo, Parel and Worli. There was one death from small-pox, but no cases of cholera. Out of 1542 rats collected during the period 34 were plague infected, seven of these having been found in Chukla.

SUFFRAGE IN CHINA.

Mr. Chapman Catt, the president of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance, who has just completed a two years' tour round the world, spoke in mail week at a reception organised by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies on some aspects of the woman's movement in some of the countries she visited. Mrs. Henery Fawcett, LL.D., president of the National Union, took the chair.

Welcoming the visitor, Mrs. Fawcett said English suffragists were not in the least discouraged, and were very grateful to Mr. Snowden, Lord Robert and Lord Hugh Cecil, and Mr. Dickinson and others who had stood as friends of women; but she added that suffragists had never expected any gratifying result from a debate on a private member's Bill.

Mrs. Chapman Catt made an inspiring speech on the progress of the woman's movement in other countries, more especially in Ching. After fighting side by side with the men, helping to bring arms into China, conveying important political despatches, and in every way aiding the men as equals, the women, when they demanded the vote on the establishment of the Republic, to their intense amasement found their demands refused. Some had set to work, by teaching, to fit their fellow-women for using the vote well when it was obtained. Others, like the militants at home, were in favour of stronger measures, and two distinct parties existed. In India the British Government had worked for the men, but nothing had yet been done for the women. "I am certain," she concluded "that the women of Asia are not going to ride on indefinitely in sedan chairs with the curtains down. They are going to know where they are going and why."

The proposals of the Marwar Durbar in connection with the proposed new direct broad gauge railway between Karachi and Delhi have just been forwarded to the Government of India. It is understood that before any decision as to the exact alignment is arrived at the views of all parties whose interests are affected will be very carefully considered.

SECRET TREATY.

WAR AGAINST BULGARIA.

A GRAVE SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SOFIA, May 26.

The situation arising out of differences between the Allies is regarded as most critical. The existence of a treaty for common action against Bulgaria between Greece and Servia is no longer doubted. It is feared that unless Russia intervenes, matters will go from bad to worse, until, ultimately, there will be no hope of a settlement.

BULGARIAN ATTACK ON GREEKS.

SALONIKA, May 25.

Fighting at Voultsista ceased in the evening of the 22nd instant. On the afternoon of the 23rd instant two companies of Bulgarians attacked a company of Greeks at Semalton, but were repulsed. Since then tranquillity has prevailed. The Greeks lost 250 killed and wounded in the recent fights.

FIGHT AMONG TURKS AT CHATALJA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 26.

It is persistently reported here that a fight occurred among the Turkish troops at Chatalja on account of dissensions with the officers.

80,000 TROOPS AT SOFIA.

LONDON, May 26.

A telegram to the "Times" from Sofia says that eighty thousand troops who were formerly at Chatalja are at present concentrated at Sofia. The Military authorities have completed plans for a possible campaign.

PEACE TERMS.

ASSURANCES TO TURKEY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 26.

At a meeting of the Balkan and Turkish Delegates yesterday evening, the latter received assurances that none of the Allies intended asking for further modifications of the peace terms. This is regarded as a most important step in the direction of a settlement, as the Turks feared that any modifications would open a door to further demands by the Allies.

THE MIKADO'S HEALTH.

CONDITION SATISFACTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, May 25.

The Emperor's condition is increasingly satisfactory.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 26.

Mr. Y. Shibata, the Japanese Consul-General in India, has received the following message from Tokio: On Sunday, May 25th, diagnosis at 4 p.m. showed the Imperial patients' condition proper and feeling easier. The temperature was 38.6, pulse 76.78, and breathing 24.28.

THE BERLIN WEDDING.

THE KAISER'S TOAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 25.

In his toast of the bridal pair, the Kaiser congratulated his daughter on following the dictates of her heart, and giving her hand to a man of a noble German princely house. So long as the German tongue was spoken, said the Kaiser, it would tell of the Guelphs and the Hohenzollerns and the parts they had played in the development of the Fatherland.

The bridal pair motored to the station *en route* for Hubertusstock, where the honeymoon will be spent. Enormous crowds witnessed their departure.

The Tsar has left for Russia.

SUEZ CANAL CO.'S REPORT.

A RECORD YEAR.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 26.

The Suez Canal Company's report shows that in spite of the fact that 1912 followed a particularly prosperous year, and in spite of the reduction of fifty centimes in the tariff, the present balance sheet is the most favourable on record. Nevertheless, there is no proposal to increase the dividend, which will be 165 francs net. The reserves will be considerably increased.

The results attributed to the good harvest in India, great trade activity between East and West, and the gradual development of regions beyond Suez.

FRENCH ARMY.

INSUBORDINATION IN THE RANKS.

FINANCE MINISTER'S APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 26.

The Government having prohibited a demonstration in the cemetery of Pere-la-Chaise, a Socialist demonstration was held in the suburbs. Several thousands were present. The demonstration passed off quietly.

Speaking at Montdidier yesterday, M. Klotz, the Finance Minister, made an eloquent appeal to the Republicans to unite to accomplish the delicate task upon which the security of France depended. He said that appeals for insubordination became a crime at a moment when the country needed the generous support of the children of peace. France desired peace, but honourable peace.

NANCY, May 25.

The 164th regiment, returning from field-day sang the Marseillaise, and cheered three years' service.

POINCARE AND CLEMENCEAU.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RECONCITIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.

The reconciliation of old and bitter enemies in the persons of M. Poincare, the French President, and M. Clemenceau has opened the flood-gates of speculation regarding the next development in the political situation.

The dramatic interview between M. Poincare and M. Clemenceau on the 23rd instant when the former thanked the latter for his powerful support of the Three Years' Service Bill, is particularly interesting because M. Clemenceau has a following sufficiently strong to counteract the influence of M. Caillaux, who is in favour of a compromise, which is the most serious rival of the Three Years' Service Bill, namely, two years' service, with "prolongations." It is expected that M. Clemenceau's weight in the scale will decide the question.

It is suggested that M. Poincare won over M. Clemenceau by producing secret reports showing the existence of a vast anti-militarist plot.

THE INSURANCE ACT.

15,000 DOCTORS GUARDING INDUSTRIAL HOMES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 26.

In a speech at Criccieth, Mr. Lloyd George said that in spite of the nagging and scolding over the great difficulties of Insurance, the Act was developing successfully. An army of fifteen thousand doctors was guarding industrial homes, while scores of thousands of contributors were receiving sick pay. He was not daunted by the opposition to the Act.

"TIGER HSU."

KILLED BY BOMB.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, May 26.

General Hsupaosan, commonly known as "Tiger Hsu," a supporter of Yuanshikai and long hated by the Southern extremists, has been killed at Chinking by a bomb sent in a parcel of porcelain, of which he was an ardent collector.

GERMAN ARMY ESTIMATES.

PASSED WITH MODIFICATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, May 25.

The Budget Committee of the Reichstag has passed the supplementary army estimates; but instead of the 1,538 lieutenants and 8,607 non-commissioned officers asked for by the Government it has agreed to only 530 lieutenants and 7,563 non-commissioned officers.

AMERICAN SENATOR CONVICTED.

CHARGED WITH BRIBERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ALBANY, May 25.

Mr. Stilwell, Chairman of the Codes Committee of the New York State Senate, has been convicted of bribery in connection with the Stock Exchange reform legislation.

MALTA DEFENCES.

INSPECTION BY PREMIER AND FIRST LORD.

MALTESE APPEAL FOR AUTONOMY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 25.

Mr. Asquith and Mr. Churchill's tour in the Mediterranean concluded with an inspection of the Malta defence.

The Ministers watched the fleet carrying out exercises and also a naval and military review.

A deputation of Maltese presented to Mr. Asquith a memorandum urging the Government to grant autonomy to Malta.

Mr. Asquith in his reply dwelt on the peculiar position of Malta owing to its strategical value to the Empire. He promised carefully to consider the memorandum.

THE KING AND THE KAISER.

LUNCH WITH H. M.'s GERMAN GUARDS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

BERLIN, May 25.

King George and the Kaiser to-day lunched with the officers at the mess of King George's German Guard Regiment.

Queen Mary and the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland lunched with the Empress.

THE NEVADA DISASTER.

FORTY PERSONS DROWNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 25.

A message to Lloyds from Smyrna states that forty persons were drowned in the disaster to the Nevada.

ENGLISH MAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ADEN, May 25.

The P. and O. Arabia with the outward mails of the 16th instant left here for Bombay at twelve noon to-day.

CALEDONIEN'S MISHAP.

MACHINERY GETS OUT OF ORDER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SECUNDERABAD, May 26.

The people here are wondering why nothing has appeared in the newspapers regarding the mishap to the "Caledonien" which sailed from Bombay on the 10th instant. It would appear from the cable received from Aden from one of the passengers, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, that three days after leaving Bombay the machinery of the "Caledonien" got out of order and she proceeded slowly to Aden where it was found impossible to proceed further and all the passengers were transhipped to P. and O. "Persia."

FIVE DAYS AT ADEN.

With regard to the above telegram, a representative of the "Chronicle" interviewed the manager of the Bombay office of the "Massageries Maritimes" Company to whom the "Caledonien" belongs and he was informed that the steamer reached Aden on the 17th instant and after having repairs there, she sailed for Marseilles on the 22nd instant. He had had no information since. He observed that before the boat started from Bombay, passengers knew that she was to have repairs in Aden.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

SIR H. BUTLER TO BE VICE-PRESIDENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 26.

Although no official announcement has yet been made, it is understood that Sir Harcourt Butler will succeed Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson as the Vice-President of the Imperial Legislative Council during the winter session. Sir Harcourt presided over the Imperial Legislative Council on several occasions and his conduct of the proceedings gave entire satisfaction both to the members of the Council and the general public.

RETIRING FINANCE MEMBER.

FAREWELL DINNERS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 26.

The Indian community of Simla have decided to give a farewell dinner to Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson on 17th June and a strong committee has been formed for the purpose. Raja Sir Harnamsingh as the premier resident of the station will preside and Messrs. Mir Mahomed Khan and Jai Lall will act as secretaries.

The officers of the Finance Department will also entertain Sir Guy at a farewell dinner on 7th June.

EGYPT.

LORD KITCHENER'S REPORT.

GREATER CONFIDENCE AMONG THE PEOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26.

In his annual Report on Egypt, Lord Kitchener notes with satisfaction the marked diminution of party feeling and strife, and indications of a greater confidence in the Government, particularly among the silent mass of the people. He considers that this signifies that the population in the near future will again be closely united in an endeavour to work loyally for the common good.

The Legislative Council, he says, has been doing useful work and has been of material assistance to the Government. Lord Kitchener hopes, before long, to see a reform in the system of election with some extension of powers to a reorganised Council more fully representing the people.

COTTON CULTIVATION.

He refers to the excellent effect of the visit of Sir Charles Macara and the Cotton Delegation, which drew the attention of cultivators and merchants to the importance of supplying the article required by spinners. The closest attention is being paid to the improvement of varieties of cotton seed, but it is a long process requiring great care and patience, and the advice of expert delegates was of very great value in this respect. The establishment of cotton markets throughout the country has been carried out with generally beneficial results, though the advantages which were anticipated have been somewhat retarded owing to the opposition of small merchants, who prefer the old system of individual dealings with the fellaheen and the facilities which were offered for keeping them in their debt.

MIXED TRIBUNALS.

Lord Kitchener regrets that want of unanimity among the Powers has delayed the urgent reform of Mixed Courts and the reduction of an excessive number of judges. The reform will in no wise affect the fundamental principle of the participation of foreign judges, which is necessary for the due protection of the large financial interests of foreigners.

"TIMES'" ADVICE TO INDIA OFFICE.

Commenting on Lord Kitchener's report, the "Times" wishes that the Government of India would furnish Englishmen at home with a similar lucid record, instead of the slovenly, belated hackwork, called the "Moral and Material Progress Report," which is annually flung by the India Office at an unheeding Parliament.

ACCIDENT ON E. B. S. RAILWAY.

TRAIN DERAILED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LALMONIRHAT, May 26.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, wiring from Lalmonirhat states:—At about 3-40 p.m. on the 25th the engine of No. 115 up goods train with six goods wagons derailed and capsized at mile 197/5 between Gauripur and Dhubri. None were injured, but the permanent way was badly damaged. Nos. 49 up, 3 down, 4 down and 50 up passengers trains will terminate and start from the site of the accident which is only two miles off Dhubri. Arrangements are being made to convey passengers and luggage etc. between Dhubri and the site of the accident. The road will probably be blocked for the next twelve hours or so.

HEAVY THUNDERSTORM IN HYDERABAD.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SECUNDERABAD, May 26.

heavy thunderstorm broke over Hyderabad and the District last evening and rain fell intermittently for several hours. It may fairly be stated that the hot weather here ceased on the 16th May when the first heavy storm occurred and the temperature has been many degrees lower than the average since that date. Monsoonish conditions now prevail.

PUNJAB CHIEF COURT.

NEW INDIAN JUDGE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 26.

Consequent on the elevation of Mr. Justice Kensington as the acting Chief Judge of the Punjab Chief Court in succession to Sir Arthur Reid who shortly proceeds on leave, Mr. Shadilal has been appointed to officiate as a temporary additional Judge of the Chief Court.

EMPIRE DAY DISASTER.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT IN CALIFORNIA.

PAVILION GIVES WAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, May 25.

A crowd of Britishers were celebrating the Empire Day in the pier pavilion at Long Beach, California, when it collapsed under the weight of the throng. Hundreds of holiday-makers, among whom were many prominent citizens, were precipitated on to the sands, twenty-five feet below, and hundreds in the galleries were precipitated on to their heads. Fortunately the tide was out. Thirty people, mostly women, were killed, and fifty others seriously injured. They are all Britishers or Britishers who are naturalised Americans.

NEW L.-G. OF THE PUNJAB.

MR. M. F. O'DWYER APPOINTED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, May 26.

"Gazette of India Extraordinary" issue has the following:—The Hon. Mr. Michael Francis O'Dwyer, C.S.I., has on the forenoon of this day received charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its dependencies from the Hon. Sir Louis William Dane, G.C.I.E., C.S.I.

TRANSPORT CORPS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 26.

With a view to improving the recruitment for the transport service the Government of India have decided that the driver personnel required for the transport corps located in the Karachi Brigade and the 5th (Mhow), 6th (Poona) and 9th (Secunderabad) divisions will in future be enlisted in the Punjab, and that the men recruited for service with the corps at Mhow, Poona, Secunderabad and Bangalore will in consideration of the great distances of their homes from these stations be granted the following concessions:—

(1) Leave for three months with free passage to and from their homes once during their 6 years' attested service. (2) Free passage to their homes on completion of service or (3) if in lieu of taking their discharge they re-engage they may be granted leave (1) on the condition that they undertake to serve another 3 years after return from leave.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, May 26.

Rainfall has continued in the Peninsula, Northeast India, and Burma. The chief amount of falls are Diamond Island 1½ inches, Akyab one, Dibrugarh, Tezpur, Silchar 1½, Sibsagar, Cox's Bazar one, Narayanganj and Barisal two, Jessore three, Saugar Island, Burdwan 1½, Raipur, Belgaum, Raichur and Hyderabad (Deccan) three-quarters, Gulbarga one, Karwar 1½.

The Northward advance of monsoon winds in Arabian Sea continues but heavy rain has not yet appeared on the Malabar coast where the sea remains smooth.

Forecast: Continuance of rainfall in the Peninsula, Northeast India and Burma.

HEAVY STORMS IN DELHI.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 26.

Delhi had two heavy storms again on Saturday and Sunday night which caused considerable damage to the telegraph and telephone wires. Saturday's storm was the heaviest and seriously damaged the wires between Delhi and Shahdara. These damages have now been repaired. No information has been received here of any other kind of damages in Delhi and elsewhere.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, May 26.

The Superintendent of the Export and Import Department has been granted by the Karachi Port Trust discretionary power to extend the number of free days in cases where he is satisfied that delays in unloading, congestion at the warehouses and gates or detentions due to customs examination have actually prevented consignees from clearing their goods within the free days allowed for the bulk of the cargo.

Cheltenham's memorial to their fellow-townsman, Dr. Wilson, who lost his life at the South Pole, will take the form of medallions of him and Captain Scott, to be executed from designs by Lady Scott, and placed in the entrance hall of the Town Hall. Cheltenham College, where Dr. Wilson was educated will have a memorial of its own.

With the object of taking the "spoils" system out of the sphere of American politics President Wilson intends to put into the classified Civil Service all postmasters of the second and third classes. The fourth class is already covered by executive order.

RAILWAY STRIKE.

TO TAKE FULL EFFECT FROM TO-MORROW.

R. E. MEN TO WORK TRAINS.

In regard to the strike which has been sanctioned on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway by the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, we are informed that arrangements have now been completed for a strike of which full notice has been given to the authorities. At the time of writing we are given to believe that the men will probably be ready to come out as a whole in the next few hours, and that in any case, the strike will take full effect from Wednesday night at the latest.

Information has been received in Bombay to the effect that thirty men of the Royal Engineers have been detailed to proceed to Jalarpet to work the trains, if necessary, and on receipt of this information, the General Secretary sent the following telegram to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India:—"Sappers and Miners in Madras Command being utilised to assist Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company to the detriment of ex-soldiers employed on the line. Beg that your Excellency will be pleased to intervene in the matter.—Amalgamated."

It may be remembered that during the East Indian Railway strike of 1908, the Commander-in-Chief detailed a special officer to protect the interests of the ex-soldiers. There is an opinion prevalent amongst the party which seeks redress that the question as to how far the military can exercise any jurisdiction in this matter is hypothetical. The men think that while the military might be possibly used for preserving order, if necessary, that it is hardly justifiable that they should be directly utilised for the working of trains whereby they would assist an enterprise which is not purely a Government concern.

POLICE INTERVENTION AT JALARPET.

The following telegram has been received by the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in Bombay from a representative of the Society at Jalarpet. "Sappers arrived: Superintendent, Reserved Police with constables broke open pointsmen's quarters during absence for equipment; their families saved. Wire Commander-in-Chief, Viceroy, Chairman Railway Board, Governor Madras."

Copies of this telegram have been consequently despatched to H. E. the Viceroy, H. E. the Governor of Madras, H. E. the Commandr-in-Chief and the Inspector General of Police, Madras. The news of this act has greatly incensed the men who complain about the liberty of the subject and the power of British protection in India.

NO NEWS AT BORI BUNDER.

Enquiries at a late hour last night at the Victoria Terminus showed that no official information as to the strike had been received by the Railway authorities. The Madras Mail left at the right time with passengers booked for Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. The moment the authorities receive intimation of a strike, and they expect to receive it within two or three days, they will stop booking any traffic beyond Raichur. Yesterday the telegraph line was clear. The Madras Mail had arrived in Bombay yesterday at its scheduled time.

NO GENERAL STRIKE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, May 26.

Enquiries made at the Agent's office, Royapuram, this morning show that the Railway authorities know nothing about the contemplated general strike, and that no representations have been received by the administrations from the general body of railway servants. The official state that it is true that the menial servants at Bangalore, Jolarpet, and Katpadi have gone on strike, but that this has caused no serious inconvenience, beyond some delay to goods trains. Mr. Greenall, the General Traffic Manager, has himself proceeded to the spot to look into the matter. It is added that, so far as the authorities are aware the is no special reason for the menials going on strike. Certain representations have apparently been made by them to the local authority, but before these could be looked into the men struck work.

ANXIETY OF THE PUBLIC.

A Coimbatore correspondent telegraphs that the incoming mail from Madras arrived at Podanur to-day two hours late, in spite of the driver Freer's making up one hour between Jolarpet and Podanur. The train was said to have been kept at the outer signals at Katpadi and Jolarpet junctions where the menial staff of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway have struck work. The off duty guards and policemen were summoned for operating their duties, but proved either fruitless or ineffective. At Kotpady, the station master brought the train on caution order and at Jolarpet the district traffic officers are said to have performed the shunting operations. They complain of low wages and demand enhancement.

From yesterday all articles, except the perishables and small consignments, are being refused Large quantities of potatoes and other wagon loads of goods are detained. Complaints regarding non-receipt of their goods, are being received. The public are anxious.

The Bangalore and Mettapolliem mails arrived two and three hours late respectively. The strike among porters is extending and has reached Wallaja Road.

PORTERS' AND POINTSMEN'S STRIKE.

BANGALORE, May 26.

The strike of porters and pointsmen has now reached several of the larger stations on the Madras system such as Bowringpett, Jallarpett and Katpadi.

While goods traffic is at a complete standstill, trains are arriving here hours behind time. In addition to 30 Sappers supplied by the Military to replace the pointsmen at two Bangalore stations, 40 men have been sent to-day to other affected stations.

MADRAS CHAMBER'S PROPOSAL.

CALCUTTA, May 26.

With reference to the Madras Chamber's resolution on the Railway strike, the committee has extended its support considering it advisable that the question should receive the attention of the Government of Inida and that the feasibility of the measures proposed by the Madras Chamber should be considered. The Committee has addressed the Government of India on the question.

METRE GAUGE MEN LOYAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 26.

A representative of the Poona mail saw an official of the M. and S. M. Railway yesterday and was informed that whatever may happen on the broad gauge, it may be regarded as certain that on the metre gauge from Poona to Loanda, a distance of 278 miles, there need be no reason to doubt that the men will remain loyal.

Besides being contended with what has been done for them already, he added, "they have sincere regard for Mr. A. W. Parsons, the D. T. S. at Belgaum, in whose jurisdiction they work. On this section, sufficient men can be released from both the loco and traffic branches in case of need to work one entire district on the broad gauge section. The representative also saw one or two G. I. P. Railway men, members of the society. One of these, a very well-known man, said that while he would most certainly decline to go on a foreign railway to help to kill an authorized strike, he would certainly not refuse to carry out his duties on his line if called upon to do so by the Society in the present case. As the M. and S. M. Railway have a terminus in a joint station with the G. I. P. Railway in Poona this may be regarded as significant.

Another G. I. P. Traffic man was somewhat indefinite, but was not prepared to say he would obey the Society's instructions not to assist in handling the M. and S. M. trains in the G. I. P. Stations.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 26.

Major General Kitson, commanding Rawalpindi Division, is granted leave for 45 days. Brigadier General Leader commands the Division during his absence.

Lieutenant General Scallon left Burma to join the Lucknow Division on the 24th May. On arrival he assumes command of the Northern Army during the absence of Sir James Willcocks on leave.

Captain Sutton, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to No. 75 Company at Bombay and Captain Kelly to No. 70 Company at Aden.

Major Hart Synnot, East Surrey Regiment, will succeed Major Mathew Lannowe as General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, Lahore Division, in October next.

Brigadier General Egerton, commanding Ferozepore Brigade, is granted 3 months' leave in India.

Brigadier General Cowper, commanding Allahabad Brigade, is granted leave to Kashmir for 3½ months.

Lieutenant Col. F. W. S. Stanton, Royal Garrison Artillery, will succeed Col. Fuller in command of the Mountain Batteries at Rawalpindi.

Captain T. C. Leah, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed Supernumerary Capt., Mountain Artillery, Jutogh, vice Capt. Barker posted to No. 6 Battery.

INDIA AND THE NAVY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 26.

The committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce having circulated the resolution of the Madras Chamber in favour of the Indian contribution to the Navy, state that the replies received from the members led to the conclusion that the mercantile opinion here is not altogether unfavourable to the idea that India should offer a naval contribution, at the same time there was not sufficient evidence of unanimity to enable a definite action to be taken. In the circumstances, the committee replied to the Madras Chamber their regret that they did not see their way to extend the support of the Chamber to the resolution.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

THE PERSONALITY OF THE POET.

LECTURE AT VICEREGAL LODGE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, May 26.

The Rev. C F. Andrews, of the Cambridge Mission, Delhi, delivered an interesting and instructive speech on Rabindranath Tagore, the Bengalee poet, at Viceregal Lodge this evening, before a select gathering of officials and non-officials.

The lecturer, after a short preface, referred to what he called the period of rennaisance in Bengal, of which Michael Madhusudan Dutta, Miss Toru Dutt, Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, Hem Chandra and Nabin chandra Sen were the productions and of which Rabindranath reached the topmost wave. He described Rabindra as the national poet of Bengal in the sense that Shakespear was the national poet of England in the days of Queen Elizabeth.

Mr. Andrews said:—I think I shall bring most vividly before you the second part of my subject, the personality of the poet, if I described as simple and as clearly as I can one unforgettable morning in London when my friend Rabindranath told me his own life-story, marking out himself the chief points in his own literary career. There is much that must remain untold, for it was too sacred and intimate, but that which I am not precluded from telling, will I trust disclose the poet and help you to grasp his message. He was good enough to let me take full notes at the time, and in many places I shall quote to you his own words. He told me first of all about his father, the great Maharishi,—the reverence and awe he had for him in his childhood; how all the household became hushed and still when he was present in the house, anxious not to disturb his spiritual meditations. He told me also how his own mother died when he was quite young, and as he saw her face, calm and peaceful in death, it awakened in him no childish terror or even wonder. It was only as he grew older that he learnt death's meaning. The account of his own daily life in his early days he gave to me as follows:

A LONELY CHILDHOOD.

'I was very lonely—that was the chief feature of my childhood—I was very, very lonely, I saw my father but seldom, yet his presence pervaded the whole house and was indeed one of the deepest unseen influence all through my life. I was kept, almost like a prisoner, all day long, in charge of the servants, and I used to sit, day after day in front of the window and picture to myself what was going on in the outer world. From the very first time that I can remember I was passionately fond of Nature. Oh! it used to make me mad with joy when I saw the clouds come up in the sky one by one. I felt ever in those very childish days that I was surrounded with a friend, a companionship, very intense and very intimate, though I did not know how to name it. I had such an exceeding love for Nature, I cannot find words to describe it to you. Nature was a kind of companion always with me and always revealing to me some fresh beauty.'

This was how he pictured his childhood to me on that foggy day in London, and a passage in his *Jiwan Smriti* (Reminiscences) makes the picture still more vivid. 'In the mornings of autumn,' he writes, 'I would run into the garden the moment I got up from sleep. A scent of leaves and grass wet with dew seemed to embrace me; and the dawn, all tender and fresh, with the new awakened rays of the Sun held out its face to me to greet me beneath the trembling vesture of palm-leaves. Nature shut her hands and laughingly asked every day 'what I have got inside?' and nothing seemed impossible.'

LITERARY AWAKENING.

Rabindranath went on to tell me that his first literary awakening came fromreading the old Bengali poets, Chandidas and Vidyapati. They had from reading the old Bengali poets, Sarada Charan Mittra and Akshoy Chandra Sircar and he found a copy and revelled in the beauty and imagery of the early writers when he was twelve or thirteen. He went further, and under the name of "Bhanu Sinha" imitated their style and language, and literary Bengal wondered for a time who "Bhanu Sinha" could be. These poems and other juvenile work, he told me, were merely conventional themes useful as exercise in poetry but of no further value. When he wrote, however, *Sandhya Sangit* (evening songs) he broke away from the conventional and archaic style and became purely romantic. At first, he was laughed at by the older generation for his bad metres and lack of classical form, but the younger generation was with him. He chose no English model, but the early Vaishnav literature itself was the source of his deepest inspiration and ever afterwards remained endeared to him. The influence is marked even in his latest work *Gitanjali*.

His school life, he told me was a failure, and he learnt most of his knowledge through association with the elder members of the Tagore family and by his own eager interests in all that had to do with poetry, music and art. He was also passionately fond of acting. But the whole of this period of boyhood and youth was extremely subjective and this mood is represented in his earlier poems.

HIS BIRTH AS POET.

The time of his real birth as a poet he dates from a morning in Free School Street, Calcutta, when with dramatic suddeness the veil seemed to be removed from his eyes and he saw the inner soul of reality. Here I shall give his very words, for the phenomenon was one of the most remarkable in all literary history. He told me the story as follows:—'It was morning. I was watching the sunrise in Free School Street. A veil was suddenly drawn and everything I saw became luminous. The whole world was one glorious music, one wonderful rhythm. The houses in the Street, the men moving, the children playing, all seemed parts of one glorious whole—inexpressibly glorious. The vision went on for seven or eight days. Every one, even those who bored me, seemed to lose their outer barrier of personality; and I was full of gladness, full of love, for every person and every tiniest thing. Then I went to the Himalayas and looked for it there—and I lost it. That was one of the first things which gave me the inner vision and I have tried to explain it in all my poems. I have felt ever since that this was my goal to express the fulness of life, in its beauty, as perfection,—if only the veil were withdrawn.'

I copied this account down quickly, word for word, as he told it me on that foggy London morning and I can remember vividly now the quiet laugh he gave as he said "and I lost it," and also the emphasis he laid upon the phrase "fulness of life." These latter words are certainly the key-note to his poetry.

In his 'Jiwan Smriti' the same incident is told more fully still. I will only read to you the last part, which explains the words 'and I lost it.' He writes 'When I reached the Himalayas I thought I would have a fuller vision of that which I had witnessed of the glory of Nature in the crowded street. But that was my great mistake. Up there the vision all departed. I thought I could get at the truth from the outside. But however lofty and imposing the Himalayas might be they could not in that way put anything real into my hands, but God, the great Giver Himself, can open out the whole universe to our gaze in the narrow space of a single lane.'

IMAGINATIVE LYRICS.

In Pravat Sangit (Morning Songs) he has included one poem "The fountain awakened from its dream" which was written during the time of ecstasy. "Pravat Sangit" contains some of his purest lyrics. They are, however, like the lyrics of Shelley, mainly in the realm of the imagination and not so closely related to common, practical life as those of his maturer powers. The poet feels the stirrings of love within him and strives to get freed from the bondage of his own individuality to merge himself in the world of nature and human life. But as yet he has not, as it were, the deep-laid basis of practical experience.

Rabindranath talking with me marked the next stage of his literary career from the time of his wedded life, which began when he was twenty-three, and from the change which came when his father, the Maharshi, insisted (much against his own inclination) that he should go down to Shilaida, on the banks of the Ganges, and supervise there the large family estate. This work brought him into the closest touch with the village life of Bengal and he was obliged to deal each day with the practical affairs of men and to know and understand the elemental passions of mankind, its sorrows and its joys, stripped of all convention and artificiality. His joy in communing with Nature also found there its fullest and freest expression. During pauses in his active work, he would live all alone on the sand-flats of the Ganges, moving up and down from village to village in his boat. "Sometimes," he told me, "I would pass many months without speaking till even my own voice grew weak through lack of use. I used to write from my boat the stories of the village life which I witnessed. This was my 'short story' period and some think these stories better than the poems."

Rabindranath asked me to help him to make a translation of these stories into English, so that those who could not read Bengali might understand the soul of goodness there was in his own country. It was during this period that the flame of his Bengali patriotism burned with increasing steadiness and brightness. His unshaken faith in the genius of his own country, its glorious past, and its still more glorious future, received its strongest confirmation from what he saw in the village life of Bengal. He spoke to me with the greatest possible warmth and affection of his loved Bengali village people and of the many lessons he owed to them of patience, simplicity, and human sympathy. Time will not allow me to enter more fully into this part of his narrative, but it was clearly nearest his heart.

ESTABLISHES A SCHOOL.

The next great landmark in his own literary career, according to his own division that morning came when he was nearly forty. He left the work of the Estate in the country, and as he did so there seemed to come to him, so he told me, the strongest possible impression that there was about to arrive a *Varsha Shesha*, a close of the year. He seemed to anticipate some vast sorrow and change. He was in great doubt what to do; but he felt one clear call that some how his life must in some way be wholly given to his country. He went to Calcutta to start a school. His own school life had been, he said, an unhappy one,—too wooden and conventional. He longed to work out a new educational model, which should bring the young into closer touch with Nature and inspire them with nobler ideals. This he actually accomplished later in his great school at Santi-niketan, Bolepur. Owing to a certain mismanagement in his own money affairs he was heavily handicapped for funds. "I sold my books" he said to me pathetically, "my copyrights, every thing I had, in order to carry on the school. I cannot tell you the struggle it was, and what difficulties I went through. At first my object as purely patriotic, but later on it grew more and more spiritual. Then in the midst of these outer difficulties and trials an inner change came in my own life."

He went on to tell me of that change,—now during this time of *Varsha Shesha*, first his own wife died, and almost immediately after his daughter showed signs of consumption. He left the school in the care of Mr. Mohim Chandra Sen and went away with his daughter to nurse her, but after six months she also passed away. Then came the triple wave of sorrow. His youngest son had cholera at Monghyr and died in his presence,—the child of his love.

I cannot speak, in a public lecture such as this, of all that he told me about that time of mystery and death. He referred to it, in speaking to me, with the wonderful unreserve and freedom of truest friendship, and what he said has left a mark on my own life that nothing can ever efface. But here I can only relate that the darkest hour was also the hours of infinite illumination, and he saw death and knew death as few have ever seen it or know it. "You know" he said to me (and these words I can repeat) "this death was a great *blessing* to me. I had such a sense of fulness, as if nothing were lost. I felt that if even an atom *seemed* lost, it *could* not be lost. It was not mere resignation that came, but the sense of a fuller life. I knew now at last what Death wes. It was perfection—nothing lost, nothing lost."

"GITANJALI."

It was during this last period that Gitanjali was written. The English translation contains a few poems from other works written a little earlier, Naivedya, Shishu and Kheya. They mark the period of transition in his own life, during which the poet's national and social longings became more and more spiritual and merged in the universal, just as in the earlier periods his passion for physical beauty and nature had become more purely spiritual as life advanced. It is this realisation of the spiritual in and through the material that appears to me the glory and the wonder of the poet. He has attempted (to repeat his own words to me on that morning) "to express the fulness of life in its beauty as perfection,—if only the veil were withdrawn". The glory and the wonder is just this, that he has withdrawn the veil.

He has fared forth as a voyager, a pilgrim. It was his own health which first compelled him to set out to the West combined with the longing to be with his son during his University career. But here again, as in the former periods mentioned, the outward circumstances have brought with them a new poetic and spiritual experience. "As I crossed the Atlantic" he wrote to me only last week "I realized that a new stage in my life had begun, the stage of a voyager. To the open road!" Such are now his inner thoughts and longings and he is dwelling more and more during the voyaging period on the universal aspects of humanity. He is facing the larger problems of mankind. On the literary side there has been also an advance, though to some of his own countrymen it may rather appear a pause. With the greatest modesty and diffidence and without realizing their supreme value he placed befor his English friends some of his own translations of his poems. "I found" he said "that I had to strip them of all their gaudy ornaments and clothe them in the simplest dress." That 'simplest dress' has now been seen to represent a most beautiful and rhythmical prose which has actually enriched and enlarged the bounds of English literature. The triumph has been won literary history) of a poet transcribing his own work into a wholly new medium and giving his own message with his on lips, as it were, to two peoples speaking two different tongues. Of the effect of the little book Gitanjali on the mind of the thinking West, it would be difficult to speak in strong enough terms. It has already been confidently declared by men of the highest literary reputation that the event of its publication is likely to mark a new epoch in English literature. However this may be, it has meant a common meeting-ground of appreciation between East and West, such as has not been realised in any other sphere. It has led to the great hope that in the higher phases of life and thought East and West may soon become wholly and intimately one.

If it is felt by his own countrymen that the price of this gain which has come to the West from their own poet's absense from England is too high to pay, then I would urge that this is taking a short-sighted view. Nations as well as individuals need to leave the narrow grove of self and merge themselves in the universal. Of them 't is true also that to lose self is to find it. Bengali literature will be none the poorer but all the richer for having given of its own bounty to the West.

HIS RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL IDEAS.

I had intended to speak of the poet's own religious and social ideas, of the *Jiwan Devata* which plays such a great part in his conception of poetry and life, but time will not allow me. I would only add one word in conclusion. Many have found in his late religious works resemblances extraordinarily akin to Christian thought, and have hastily assumed that he has borrowed them directly and wholly from Christianity. The more I have considered the matter, however, the more I have felt certain that the main source of his spiritual conceptions has been the great storehouse of thought contained in the Indian classics and in the Vaishnav literature of ancient Bengal. Even such a thought as 'There is they foot stool and there rest they feet where live the poorest and lowliest and lost', which is wholly Christian in spirit, may be found in a hundred passages in the early Vaishnav hymns And again the thought 'Deliverance is not for me in renunciation' combined with the conception of the 'fulness of life' as the pathway to salvation, is not foreign to that ancient Hindu thought which called picture Janaka, the raj-rishi. Not for a moment do I wish to imply that the Christian spirit has not been profoundly appreciated by the Bengali poet and has not profoundly influenced his work; on the contrary in every line that he writes I have found that appreciation. Indeed it is my great joy and bond of fellowship with him. But the *source of* that appreciation of Christianity I find in the Upanishads, in the Buddhist ideal, in the Vaishnav hymns, in Kabir. May it not be that in the higher ranges of ancient Hinduism on the one hand, and in the higher ranges of primitive Christianity on the other, there may be found, to continue the metaphor, a great mountain chain uniting East and West together, and affording one unbroken highway for the great onward march by which human race as a whole shall reach at length those shining tablelands to which our God Himself is Moon and Sun.

There was a brilliant gathering and among those present were Mr. and Mrs. O'Dwyer, Sir Harcourt and Lady Butler, Sir G. F. Wilson, Mr. Ali Imam, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wood, Mr. Wheeler, and Mr. Enthoven.

Mr. Andrews spoke for about forty minutes and towards the end read a few touching stanzas from the Gitanjali.

The Viceroy closed the speech and paid a great tribunte to Rabindra and described him as the "Poet Laureate of Asia." He also expressed his thanks to Mr. Andrews for his interesting lecture.

NEWTON HOUSE THREATENED.

A very serious loss is threatened in the small number of old London houses with great memories that still persist. Sir Isaac Newton's house in St. Martin's Street, off Leicester Square, is for sale as a "building site." Newton lived here from 1710 to 1725. Before that it belonged to the Envoy of Denmark, for whom it was possibly built, for the house shows signs of being built about that time. Sixty years it was plaster-faced, and as in recent years it has fallen into unprosperous times its exterior is not attractive and gives little sign of its interior interest. The staircase still shows the original seemliness of the house. It has a finely turned handrill supported by handsome balusters and square newels of fine proportion. The stair windows are in recesses with window seats, and the turn and slope stair have all the pleasant dignity of Queen Anne architecture. The rooms have been altered and damaged but the heavy wooden cornices remain, a small one in the little lane at the floor which is used as a hall is still worthy of the place. Only one of the original windows remain, a small one in the little lane at the side. The observatory built by Sir Isaac on the top of the house was blown down or sold (the reports are contradictory in the middle of last century). The house has also claims to our regard as the residence of Dr. Burney, who wrote his "History of Music" here, and here his daughter Fanny wrote her famous "Evelina." Thrale, in writing to Miss Burney, styles the inmates of the house "Dear Newtonians." A book could be written about this house—indeed, an excellent one has been written by Miss Constance Hill a few years ago. The place is very well worth saving. Indeed, if one were asked to schedule the six houses in London most worth preserving as curious and characteristic caskets of fine memories one should put this building near the top. And it should not be a very expensive one to save.

THE PLAY AND PUBLIC OPINION.

The annual ladies' night debate of the Hardwicke Society, the famous legal discussion club of the Temple, took place in mail week in the beautiful hall of Lincoln's Inn. The topic was a motion in the terms—"That plays have a greater influence upon public opinion than novels," moved by Mr. E. F. Spence, the barrister-dramatic critic of the "Westiminster Gazette." The opener declared that there are three main causes of public opinion—plays, novels, and newspapers. Each was a form of fiction, the last being the most potent and dangerous in that they contain the largest element of fiction. Mr. Spence argued that plays assisted the ordinary person to visualise ideas, their influence was widely distributed, and the time had come when the State should organise the theatre. He expressed the view that much of present-day drama was exercising a bad influence upon public opinion by teaching a loose standard of morals. Mr. Symons, the Metropolitan magistrate, who opposed, declared that no play could compare with the work of Dickens in influencing the thought and action of English people. Novels reached the thinkers, who prepared the work of the world. Mr. Zangwill, who spoke late, opposed the motion. He said that the object of art was to induce a spiritual state, not to influence public opinion. The work both of the novel and the play was to teach us to see life.

BOREGAON SMASH.

TELEGRAPH INSPECTOR ON TRIAL.

MR. CAMPBELL'S EVIDENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

AKOLA, May 26.

The case against Telegraph Inspector, Collins, was proceeded with today when Mr. Campbell, Telegraph Superintendent, further examined by the Court, said no weekly reports of work done for the weeks ending 23rd April and 3rd May were received by his office from Collins. Collins had been dismissed since the collision. His pay the witness thought was Rs. 165 and he was quite qualified to manage those instruments.

You have said that those defects could not have been caused by fair wear-and-tear; could it have been caused by violently shaking the handle?—No, in my opinion they could not have been caused by rough usage. Defects might have been caused by Collins on 25th April or Nicholas on 28th April when they examined the instrument or might have been existing previously.

Mr. Campbell was at this stage asked by the Court to remove the "locking pawl" from the defective instrument in the presence of the accused. This was done and the Court proceeded to examine the witness further. When His Honour remarked that the pawl could be misadjusted very easily, the witness said it was very easy for a careless workman to misadjust its "locking pawl" and that was, the witness admitted, a weak point in the instrument.

Further examined by the Court the witness said that the pivot screws were in good order. The misadjustment was of such a nature that a quarter turn of the screw brought the pawl into action again.

MISADJUSTMENT SLIGHT.

May I conclude from that that the misadjustment was a very slight one? Yes, very slight one and could easily be caused by a careless workman.

With the permission of the Court the accused asked: If the train signalling rules had been properly carried out what would have happened?—Nothing. This defeat would not have caused a collision.

Could this defect be detected by the eye without going through the proper process of testing?—Yes.

When an overseer visits a station what are his duties?—He has to clean and oil the instrument and correct any defect or incipient defect he may find and after completing the work to test the instrument properly.

Further questioned by the Court Mr. Campell, said the mistake in signalling was that "line clear" was given by Boregaon, for the passenger train to Katepurna before the goods train had cleared Boregaon, in contravention of Clauses A and B of Rule 109 of the General Rule and Rule (Clause C) of the Block Rules.

Guard O'Neill of the passenger train, recalled, corrected a statement he had made on the 23rd and said that when he said in his evidence that day that the Assistant Station master at Katepurna turned the handle of his instrument to "horizontal left", he was referring to the left side instrument and did not mean that the handle was turned "horizontal left"; it was turned "horizontal right." He was confused that day.

THE "LINE CLEAR TOKENS.

Mr. Madhusudan Luxmikan, sub-inspector, Government Railway Police Badnera, said he went to Boregaon from Akola on the 30th April to make enquiries and arrived there at 10-30 a.m. He there saw the drivers of the two trains that had collided, and asked them if they were in possession of the correct "line clear" tokens. The driver of the goods train produced Ball No. 2. Driver Conroy of the passenger train produced Ball No. 7. Witness took charge of both the balls and gave them receipts for them. The balls remained with the witness till the 5th May when he produced them at the preliminary enquiry. Driver Conroy of the passenger train which came to grief said he took charge of the train at Badnera which left that station at 3-10 a.m. The scheduled time for the departure was 2-20 a.m. The train was late by fifty minutes. It reached Katepurna at 4-52 a.m. At Katepurna the train was late by 24 minutes. The train left Katepurna at 4-55. When the train was nearing the Boregaon signals witness noticed outer signal green, meaning that he could proceed, while the home signals showed one green and one red light, which was the correct signal for the train that was to stop at that station.

By the Court: When you ran into the goods train can you say what time it was?—No, sir, I can't say the exact time. The run between Boregaon and Katepurna was eleven minutes.

This closed the case for the prosecution. His Honour adjourned the case till Wednesday, 28th May.

The case against Mr. Joshi, Assistant Stationmaster, Boregaon, was then taken up.

DEFECTIVE INSTRUMENT.

Mr. Khare who appeared for the accused Assistant Station-Master, desired that Mr. Hammett, an engineer in one of the local mills, be allowed to examine the block instruments. His Honour granted permission to do so either to-morrow or on Wednesday in the presence of Superintendent James, of the Government Railway Police.

Mr. Alfred Campbell was recalled and further examined.

You have said that the defective instrument at Katepurna was a contributory cause to the collision. Had the two assistant station-masters signalled correctly, would the mere defect by itself have caused the collision?—No.

In your opinion who worked incorrectly?

Mr. Khare objected to the question.

His Honour upheld the objection.

In which way was incorrect working done?

This question was also disallowed.

Court:—Do you say that the defect in the instrument was a contributory cause to the collision?—Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Khare the witness said he had in his office the file of each stations telegraph messages for each week for one year back. When the witness went out on the line he made an inspection of the block registers and saw whether entries were made according to the rules. The witness could not say whether in the case of "pushing back" trains the proper procedure for the sending of cancelling messages was observed in every case.

Atmaram Pandurang, Assistant Station-Master, Katepurna, was then examined. He gave details of the signals given by him to Boregaon on that fateful morning, which were the same as given by him in the case against Collins.

Further hearing will be heard to-morrow.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A CURRENCY NOTE.

PARSEE'S SERVANT GETS FIVE MONTHS.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Athavle, fourth Presidency Magistrate one Hormusjee Nusserwanjee, charged his servant Rama Gopal with the theft of a five hundred rupee currency note. It appeared that the complainant was in the habit of receiving money from one Ruttonjee Jemshedji for safe custody. Ruttonjee Jemshedji sent Rs. 1,300 to the complainant's daughter Dhanbai, out of which sum the latter placed a note for Rs. 500 in a bag which she left on her bed. She then retired to sleep and, on awaking, noticed that the bag had been removed to a table minus the five hundred rupee note. She immediately told her father who informed the Police about the missing note. The complainant questioned his servant who denied all knowledge of the affair. Later on, however, the accused reported to his master that he had found the note in the kitchen amidst the fire-wood. On being asked by the Magistrate how the note happened to be there, the accused said that, whilst sweeping the house, he picked it up from amongst the rubbish and placed it between the wood stack intending to deliver it to his master when the latter got up from his sleep.

His worship said that it was the accused's duty to have at once given up the note to the complainant and not to have hid it amongst the fire wood, which was a most peculiar place for the safe keeping of a valuable note. The complainant's daughter Dhanbai stated that the accused was aware of the fact that she always placed her money in a bag and that his first denial of the whole affair went to prove his guilt. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF A PURSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Sub-Inspector Subnis charged Namdeo Ramji, a coolie, with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 22 in cash before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate.

The accused went to a grain shop in Crawford Market and while the proprietor was busy engaged with a customer, he removed a purse which was kept in a box and was trying to run away when he was arrested by a witness.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

REPORTED THEFT.

A bill-collector, named Girdhar Permanand, who is in the employ of one Moolji Haridas, and resides on the first floor of a house at De Lisle Road, reports to the police that between 11-30 p.m. on the 24th instant and 5 a.m. the next morning, a wooden box, containing wearing apparel and currency notes and cash, valued at Rs. 540, was removed from his room. It was subsequently found broken open near the railway lines, minus Rs. 500 in cash. The wearing apparel were found intact.

FIRE IN BOMBAY.

A fire broke out on Sunday in a 'mundup,' erected in a lane of Kalbadevi Road for a wedding in the house of one Damoder Haridas. The fire was put out by residents of the locality throwing bucketfulls of water on it, but not before the whole 'mundup' had been burnt down. The fire is believed to have been caused by a piece of cloth border of the 'mundup' falling on a lighted lamp. The damage is estimated at Rs. 1,500.

MOTOR OUTRAGE.

CONDITION OF VICTIM.

POLICE ENQUIRIES.

In connection with the motor shooting incident which occurred at Kurla on Sunday morning last, a sub-Inspector of the District Police states that the outrage occurred in the centre of Kurla Town at 4-30 a.m. on Sunday morning. We have already published the main facts of the case, The sub-Inspector's story contains little that is new. Pascoal Fernandes and his father-in-law Augustine, tailors by trade, were walking towards Kurla station to catch an early local train for Bombay, and while they were on the Agra Road, which intersects the town, a motor-car driven at quick speed came on them. Pascoal went to the right and his companion to the left. As the car passed some of the residents heard four shots fired and Pascoal was immediately afterwards found lying wounded in the roadway. The wounded man was conveyed as quickly as possible to the Sir J. J. Hospital where he now lies.

Police enquiries were at once made, the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department are now following the occurrence up energetically and further derelopments are imminent.

On enquiring yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, it was ascertained that the victim was suffering from a gun-shot wound on the left side of the neck. The bullet was subsequently extracted and the patient is now stated to be in a better condition.

OLD OFFENDERS HEAVILY SENTENCED.

MAGISTRATE REBUKES POLICE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in a case in which Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged Govind Rama and Jeewanji Noorbhoy with the theft of ornaments, cash and wearing apparel belonging to one Hakim Habib Shah residing at Jambli Moholla.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, appeared for the complainant.

The facts of the case have appeared.

His Worship convicted the accused on the evidence before him.

Before he passed sentence Mr. Nariman said that the total value of the goods stolen was Rs. 1,000 and articles worth only about Rs. 140 were recovered. To enable the police to trace more property he stated that prior to the commission of the theft, one Elias and his wife had been to the complainant, a hakim, and they contracted the friendship of the hakim and his wife. Elias' wife learnt about the details of the property in the house and they then left. The complainant suspected that Elias and his wife might have taken part in the theft. He, therefore, asked His Worship to direct the police to make further inquiries.

His Worship remarked that he had already stated that it did not speak much for the men concerned in detecting the theft and he yet hoped that more property would be recovered.

The first accused then admitted four previous convictions and the second accused admitted eight.

His Worship sentenced the first accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment out of which a month was to be solitary confinement and the second accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment out of which three months were to be solitary. The accused were further ordered to report their residence to the police after their release for periods of two and three years respectively.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT AT BYCULLA.

A grand variety entertainment in aid of the Poor of the Society of our Lady of Piety, Mazagon, was held on Saturday last in Antonio D'Souza School Hall, Gloria Church Compound, Byculla. The programme opened with a song entitled "My Dreams" which was beautifully sung by Miss Olive Summons who was deservedly applauded by the audience. After some heavy weight lifting exhibition by Mr. A. H. Grove Mrs. C. Stewilde sang "You, just you" which was followed by a Piano solo overture "Favoridi," exquisitely rendered by a child pianist, Miss Sylvia Mendoze. Mr. E. C. Jolly put the audience into roars of laughter by his comic songs "I was standing at the corner of the street" and "All the days of the week." The other songs and musical selections comprising the first part of the programme were also very very creditably performed but the sensation of the night was reserved for the second part in the operetta entitled "His nephew's wife." The entertainment was a great success and it has been decided to repeat it with alteration in the programme on Saturday, 7th June, in the same Hall.

BARISAL TRIAL.

PRISONER'S ILL-TREATMENT IN JAIL.

ANOTHER ADJOURNMENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BARISAL, May 26.

Of the thirty-four accused in the alleged Waging the War Case, thirty-two were taken to the Court to-day escorted by the Gurkha Military Police in one batch and the approver, Rajanikanta Das of Angaria, under a speeil escort of five police constables in another. Manilkanta Das, who was under bail, also appeared.

The prosecution pleader, Mr. Rajendralal Banerji, prayed for time on the ground that seven accused persons were still in different jails and some were still absconding. He prayed that on the next date, i.e., on the 10th of June next, the case might be taken up and that it would occupy three or four days only if the issue of summons to witnesses was ordered. The witnesses would appear in such order that there might not be congestion on one day.

Prayers for the withdrawal of attachment orders were made, which were all granted. On behalf of sixteen accused persons, bail was moved and was refused by the Court. A fresh petition for copies of complaints, sworn deposition and Government's sanction order was submitted, and being not opposed by the Government pleader, it was granted. Application for interview with Dhirendranath Bose by Hemanga Kumar Bose B.L., his father, was granted.

One of the accused, Hemendra Kumar, B.A., headmaster of Noapara H. E. School made a number of complaints to the Magistrate regarding treatment in the jail. The Magistrate directed the Assistant Magistrate to hold a personal enquiry. The accused were remanded to jail in the same order.

THE ORIGIN OF LIFE.

PROF. WOODHEAD ON HOPES OF DISCOVERY.

An important paper was read at the rooms of the Royal Society of Arts by Professor G. Sims Woodhead at a meeting of the Victoria Institute in mail week, presided over by the Earl of Halsbury. It was entitled "The Origin of Life: What do we Know of it?" and substantially the speaker agreed with Professor Schafer in the view that it was quite possible that some very low form of life might be created by the chemist. But he insisted that while that might and probably would come about there was no reason for it to change our belief in God.

Professor Woodhead holds that the development of any living form that we recognise under the miscroscope must have involved time almost illimitable as we reckon it, and our puny and ephemeral experiment would necessarily fail. The lecturer was of opinion that Lord Kelvin really believed in the possibility of the transference of living matter from other planets through the agency of meteorites. Whether life was generated on this globe or whether it arose in some other planet affects, however, the main question at issue but little. It we were able to prove that life came to us from some other star we should still have to consider from what source the other star obtained it.

THE WORK TO BE DONE.

The lecturer believed that some day a great philosopher will arise among us whose outlook would be wide and who could found his philosophy on a broad scientific basis. Until then, in his opinion, we are scarcely likely to make any great advance in our knowledge of the origin of life. The biologist will continue to study protoplasm, to place unfertilised eggs in artificial sea-water, and he will find evidence of departure from the ordinary processes of development in that these unfertile eggs may become fertile even under these conditions. He will bisect embryos and will find that each half will develop into complete organism. The chemist will go on building up substances indistinguishable from proteins and pepteids, substances that hitherto have only been turned out from Nature's crucibles. The physicist will bombard us with electrous and ions, and the astronomer and the geogologist will each contribute his mite to the treasury of knowledge. Let us accept any isolated fact that is fully demonstrated, and, where possible, let us fit it into the great scheme of Nature, by the magnitude of which we are overwhelmed, and therefore, but little astonished at the comparatively small part of it that has hitherto been filled in, but of which even the most agnostic must admit the wonderful order and law that rule throughout.

"So marvellous and complete is it," concluded Professor Woodhead, "that when I am informed that there is no personal God, I answer to myself that of this great scheme I have but one experience, and that is, that all the will, ruling power, the intellect, the soul and spirit of which I have cognisance, are personal; and that if I am to argue from the less to the greater, I must accept it that there is a great Power above all, ruling, guiding, and regulating, Personal, but all-pervading to Whom, in however small a degree, we are allowed to liken ourselves, rebelling against Whose laws we are bound to suffer, directly or indirectly but obeying with the freedom of sons we become more like that from which we come."

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR ANGLO-INDIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The accompanying extract from the "Anglo-Indian Review" of the 7th instant will prove of interest to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians throughout India, hence I would be grateful if you will kindly afford us a small place in an early issue of your esteemed paper.

In addition to the scholarships mentioned in the article, I am pleased to state there are six or seven more, awarded by the Indian Telegraph Association. One Professional Scholarship at Rs. 50 per month tenable for three years and six other scholarships at Rs. 20 per month tenable for two years. The former has been awarded to Mr. Merwyn J. C. Hyde who is at present in England, qualifying for the Imperial Police Service.

Applications for these Scholarships will be considered by the League, the only condition being that the parents or guardians of the applicant are members of the Anglo-Indian Empire League or one of the recognised Anglo-Indian Associations. A concession will of course be made for those boys and girls who are orphans and may be recommended by the Principals of their Schools.

We hope in a short while to announce a few more scholarships and sincerely trust that these opportunities are availed of by the community for whom they are intended.

I shall be glad to furnish any other information that might be required.—Yours, etc.,

E. PERCIVAL BAKER,
Hony. Secy.,
A. I. E. League (W. I. Branch).

THE D'SOUZA SCHOLARSHIP BEQUEST.

It may not be generally known that within the next two years the accumulated interest and principal of the D' Souza Civil Service Scholarship Bequest will have capitalized sufficiviently to yield a monthly income of Rs. 400 which has been fixed by the Official Trustee of Bengal as being the minimum amount necessary for defraying the expenses of the selected candidate at one of the principal Universities in Great Britain, while studying for the competitive examination.

This scholarship is restricted exclusively for Anglo-Indian students and it behoves the community to seek out suitable and promising material against the time when a selection is to be made. The minimum educational qualifications required of candidates must needs be high, and the Indian B.A. degree with honours, at the least, if the chosen candidate is to stand a chance at the examination.

The problem that has to be solved, and a very serious problem at that, is to find a suitable candidate. Children of such Anglo-Indians as can afford the expense are sent to England to be educated, but these compete very rarely for the I.C.S., generally selecting the P.W.D., the I.M.S. and the Bar.

Among the poorer members' children start on their own, to use a colloquilism as soon as they reach a school-leaving age, very rarely taking up a college course and studying for University degrees. Want of means is in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred the cause.

"Chill penury repressed the noble rage
"And froze the genial current of their souls."

It is with the object of assisting such cases that Mr. T. G. Cuyper, Vice President of the League, has very kindly come forward and placed at the disposal of the governing body of the League a monthly scholarship of Rs. 25 tenable for two years to enable at least one fourth of the community to prosecute their studies up to the B.A. standard of any of the Indian Universities (this will include in addition the supply of all the necessary text-books.)

This Scholarship will be awarded by selection and candidates must at least have passed the Indian matriculation or its British equivalent, not over 16 years of age, and must be of good physique and character.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF INDIAN WOMEN.

The Indian Merchants' Association and the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Karachi have been informed in reply to their request that the size of the plinths in the second half of the Thole produce yard should be reduced to 2,000 square yards each, that the Karachi Port Trust regret that they cannot see their way to alter the layout of the second half of the Thole produce yard which was decided on after the most careful consideration in the interests of the trade generally.

Mr. Montagu:—The proposal was that in each district there should be a travelling dispensary, fully equipped with a lady doctor and a nurse, to bring medical aid within the reach of villagers, particularly women and children. The Bombay Government were unable to accept the scheme on financial and other grounds. But they have offered to aid the establishment of stationary dispensaries under women doctors for the treatment of women and children.

Mr. Dayaram Gidumal of Hyderabad (Sind), the co-worker of the late Mr. Malabari in the cause of Seva Sadan, etc., has completely withdrawn himself from worldly pursuits and severed his connection with all institutions. He has taken up an abode on the cool and serene heights of Darjeeling in order to live the life of a hermit.

BIG SUFFRAGE REVERSE.

DICKINSON BILL DEFEATED.

TWO NOTABLE SPEECHES.

On May 6, in the House of Commons, after a two days' debate, the Women's Suffrage Bill, introduced by Mr. W. H. Dickinson, was defeated on the motion for second reading by a majority of 47.

The result of the division was announced at 11-10 amid a scene of intense excitement, the figures being—

Against the Bill	266
For	219
Adverse majority	47

The result of the division was loudly cheered from the Conservative benches.

The debate was worthy of the subject. From first to last it was maintained on a high level. Mr. Asquith's speech was an extraordinarily fine Parliamentary performance, but it carried a very slender freight of argument. On the other hand, the speeches of Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Philip Snowden made out an irresistible case in favour of the enfranchisement of women, says the Parliamentary correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle." The only powerful reason adduced by the Prime Minister against Mr. Dickinson's Bill was that it has never received the sanction of the electorate.

The debate was opened by Sir Joseph Compton-Rickett, one of the Nonconformist old guards, who is resolutely anti-feminist. "Keep women in their place" seemed to be the burden of his speech, which would have come appropriately from a sixteenth-century Puritan or a celibate of the Middle Ages.

A VOICE OF LABOUR.

With Mr. Snowden's speech the House passed into a wider realm and breathed an ampler air. The senior Member for Blackburn has developed into a first-class Parliamentary debater. He spoke to-day without a single note yet the structure of his speech was admirable and the argument was developed with skill and power. He took the broad line that it is to the good of the community that woman should have the vote. He laughed to scorn the suggested inferiority of women. Those who used this argument were simply giving "an example of the colossal conceit of men." He spoke sound sense on the action of the militants. "I agree," he said, "that no Parliament ought to give way before intimidation and violence." But, then, let us not be swerved from the path of justice by the violence of a small minority. To those Members who in the past have supported women's suffrage and were now hesitating he said, "You say you won't be intimidated by violence, but if you are not going to vote for what you believe to be right you are allowing violence to intimidate you."

THE PRIME MINISTER AND HIS PARTY.

Mr. Snowden's speech well deserved the encomium bestowed upon it by the Prime Minister, who rose at 4-56 in a full House. Mr. Asquith began by referring to the division of opinion on this subject in the Cabinet and in the Liberal party. "To me," he said, "it is a matter of most sincere regret that on this question I have found myself at variance with a large number, perhaps a majority, of those who honour me with their support." Rather than be an obstacle to Liberalism on this question he was ready to relinquish the leadership if his colleagues and supporters thought that would have eased the situation, but there had been no hint or suggestion of the kind. Liberals listened breathlessly to this hint of the possibility of Mr. Asquith's retirement, and when they found that it was out of the question their relief was expressed in a loud burst of cheering. Mr. Zangwill, who has been demanding Mr. Asquith's head on a charger, ought to make a note of this declaration by the Prime Minister, and also of the feeling of confidence and affection shown towards him by Liberal Members, though a majority of them profoundly disagree with him on the question of women's suffrage.

There was another personal allusion in the Prime Minister's speech; this was to his separation on this question from his most intimate friend, Sir Edward Grey. For 27 years in that House they had fought side by side. "With the exception of this particular topic I cannot recall one serious political issue upon which we have ever differed." ("Hear, hear," from the Foreign Secretary.) "Indeed," he added jocosely, "I begin to have serious doubts as to whether I am now right. But we will differ without any loss of goodwill and without any loss of good manner." Mr. Asquith entirely ignored the militant outrages, and treated with becoming disdain the so-called reasons which are based on the alleged inferiority of women. But he himself was not above using merely dialectical arguments in opposition to the Bill. He urged that the only logical and rationally defensible proposal is that of universal adult suffrage, putting women and men exactly on the same basis. "All or none" was the Prime Minister's formula. Further, if women are fit to elect they are obviously fit to sit in that House. He denied that this question was one of democracy. "Democracy aims at the obliteration of arbitrary and artificial distinctions. It has no quarrel whatever with distinctions created by Nature." Mr. Asquith's views on women's suffrage would undergo a change if he could be satisfied on two points: (1) That there is a settled demand for the change by an overwhelming majority of women; (2) that the absence of direct representation in that House had led or does lead to injustice to women. As to the first point he argued that the mass of women are indifferent on the suffrage question, and as to the second contended that there is not any Legislature in the world that has done so much for women as our man-elected Legislature in this country.

SIR EDWARD GREY.

Sir Edward Grey rose at 6-30, and was received with warm cheers from the Liberals. Mr. Lloyd George, who had been absent from the sitting up to now, came in to listen to the Foreign Secretary. Sir Edward recalled that he put his name on the back of a Woman Suffrage Bill 25 years ago. From that day to this he has never wavered in his adhesion to the cause. He spoke this evening with intense earnestness. Rarely has the House listened to a more impressive or persuasive utterance. He recalled that the House had several times passed the second reading of a Suffrage Bill. Is it now going back on these declarations? Parliament ought not to lay itself open to the very grave charge that it trifled with this question. Running directly counter to the Prime Minister, he contended that opposition to women's suffrage must be based on anti-democratic views. There are two nations in this country, a nation of men and a nation of women. "Every section of one nation is represented, because we are a democracy. Are you to say that the other nation is to live alongside of it in subjection?" In a fine outburst, showing a warmth which Sir Edward Grey seldom displays, he brushed aside the statement that politics do not concern women. What about the 5,000,000 women wage-earners? Are they to be deprived of all political influence? "Is their task easier than that of men?" No, it is harder. Their struggle for a livelihood is more severe. You say that Parliament does for women all that can be done. How do you know? Are you quite sure? You can never know until they have the vote. Besides, the indirect effects of the vote are greater than the direct.

A NOBLE PLEA FOR WOMEN.

A favourite argument of the anti-suffragists is that women do not understand foreign policy, but here to-night was the Foreign Secretary claiming the right of women to be heard even on these questions. After all, foreign politics are not more abstruse than economics. The physical force argument withered away under the calm scrutiny of this great Liberal. You talk about bearing arms and about war, but surely the most pathetic thing about war is the suffering and the grief which it brings to women in their homes, a suffering keener than that of the soldiers who fight in the battlefield. The care of the home, the nurture and the rearing of children—these are as essential to the State as is armed force. Democracy is hopelessly incomplete without woman suffrage. The dilemmas of the Prime Minister—"all women or none," and so on—were treated with scant respect by his distinguished colleague. In order to make a beginning Sir Edward Grey said he was ready to support even the smallest extension of the franchise. He does resent the idea that a woman, having once enjoyed the vote, should lose it on marriage, but he would support the Conciliation Bill rather than have nothing at all. However, he prefers the Dickinson Bill, which enfranchises married women, and is prepared to vote for it at every stage.

This brave, chivalrous, clear-sighted speech produced a great effect, and at its close there was prolonged applause.

F. E. SMITH AND LORD HUGH.

Mr. F. E. Smith, who rose a few minutes after 10 o'clock, began happily by alluding to Lord Robert Cecil's reference to Deborah. Was Deborah the pioneer of the militant suffragists? He made great play with the indifference of women in the mass to the question of women's suffrage, and argued that an indifferent electorate, like an ignorant electorate, was a menace to the commonwealth. With regard to the militant outrages, the movement in its present form owed everything to the militants. He taunted the suffragists: "You repudiate militants when it suits you; you use them when it pays." The Member for Walton was at the top of his form. He feels intensely on women's suffrage, and spoke with a sincerity and a power that were equally admirable. Beneath the flashing gaiety of the speech was a core of serious argument and deep feeling. His allusion to the death of the Conciliation Bill—"its fraudulent career is at an end"—was loudly cheered by the Liberals. Of that measure, which would deny the vote to those women who had won the glory of maternity, he spoke with unmitigated scorn. Far better this Bill, enfranchising 6,000,000 women, than that fraud and sham. Mr. Smith sharply criticised the attitude to this question of women's suffrage of Lord Robert and Lord Hugh Cecil, and taunted them with inconsistency in supporting a Bill that was not an issue at the last General Election. This House of Commons, he said, on this matter is clothed with no electoral authority whatever.

Lord Hugh Cecil, who wound [illegible] debate, amused the House by [illegible] that it was a peculiarity of t[illegible] troversy that it disorders the [illegible] of even the ablest men. J[illegible] the action of his friends and himself, he contended against the Prime Minister that in reform it has always been the rule to begin with moderate proposals. Women, he said, already do everything in politics except vote. Sooner or later this controversy will have to be settled by some measure of women's suffrage. (Liberal cheers.) He earnestly pleaded for a timely concession. As Mr. Asquith drew most of his applause from the Opposition, so Lord Hugh's speech was applauded by Liberals.

THE VOTING.

Excluding tellers, the 219 members who voted in favour of the bill seem to have been—151 Liberals, 22 Unionists, 34 Labour members, 7 Nationalists, and 5 O'Brienites. It will be seen that the Labour party, considering all circumstances, polled a much better proportion of its members than any other body in the House. One Independent Nationalist, Mr. Crean, abstained, and 55 members of the Irish Nationalist party voted against. Several Unionist front benchers who have previously supported suffrage measures abstained on this occasion on the ground that were the bill to pass its second reading it might come under the operation of the Parliament Act. Amongst these were Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Lyttelton, and Mr. Balfour.

Ministers voted according to their known opinions, though Mr. Burns, I believe, was not present, and consequently not in the Lobby, and Mr. Buxton, whose point of view had been considered doubtful, voted in favour. Mr. McKinnon Wood and Mr. Ure, who were expected to be absent, appeared and voted in favour of the bill. Fifty-two members are accounted for in the pairs list; 12 Unionists paired for the bill and 19 against, 10 Liberals for and five against, and two Labour members for and none against. There were also four Unionist anti-suffragists who were absent and for whom no pairs could be found.

FORMER SUFFRAGE BILLS.

It is of interest, in view of last night's decision of the House of Commons, to recall the fact that on six former occasions the House gave a second reading to a womanhood Suffrage Bill, as is shown by the following table:—

1870.
Majority in favour 33
1886.
Again carried.
1897.
Majority in favour 71
1907.
Bill introduced, but "talked out."
1908.
Second reading carried by 273 to 94.
1909.
Second reading carried by 159 to 124.
1910.
Conciliation Bill second reading carried by 299 to 189.
May 1911.
Sir G. Kemp's Bill: Second reading carried by 255 to 88.
March 1912.
Conciliation Bill defeated by 222 to 208.

"THE UNIONIST ADVANCE."

This is the title of an article by Mr. F. E. Smith, M.P., which appears in the May issue of "Our Flag." As the time of the next General Election grows nearer, it becomes to an ever-increasing degree the duty of the Unionist party, Mr. Smith holds, to take stock of the situation, and to collect its forces for the final effort. It is, in his opinion, on the concentration rather than on the diffusion of energy that a successful result depends. If a certain number of Unionists would spend more time in marshalling their own side in a common order of battle against their opponents, rather than in indulging in somewhat captious criticism of their own friends, ultimate success at the polls would be assured. The motto that union is strength ought to apply as much to the internal condition of the party as to the external policies that it holds. A successful army is not going to be conducted on the rules which govern a debating society.

These troubles, such as they were, Mr. Smith declares, have passed away, and the party is firmly united on the basis of the Edinburgh speech. The next step is to translate that declaration from a firm basis of agreement into an active political programme. The doctrines embodied in that speech must be preached with vigour throughout the length and breadth of the country. "Surely, then, while the Government is distracted by the rival attractions of an education or a land-bursting campaign, 'where those behind cry "Forward!" and those in front cry "Back!" the time has come for a resolute forward advance on the part of the united Unionist party, pledged to maintain the national honour, the national dominions, the national religion."

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Newby charged one Dhondu with criminal misappropriation of a gold ear-ring valued at Rs. 6. It appeared from the evidence that the accused, while trying to sell the ear-ring to a Marwari, was arrested on suspicion by a policeman. As the complainant Krishna Naghooji had already reported the theft of an ear-ring, the accused was taken to him, and the property was identified by the complainant as his own. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10, or in default to undergo three days' imprisonment.

No matter what the cause of the
Headache Cure
relief

PRESS AND THE STATE.

MINISTERS' TRIBUTES.

NEWSPAPER SOCIETY BANQUET.

Interesting speeches bearing on the attitude of the Press towards State interests were made in mail week at the dinner of the Newspaper Society, which consist of those having control of both London and provincial newspapers. The gathering was held at the Princess Restaurant. Sir George Toulmin, M.P., presided.

Sir F. Carruthers Gould humorously proposed "The Houses of Parliament."

Colonel J. B. Seely, M.P., responding, remarked that they could not but admire a great many members of the House of Lords, as well as the character of the debates that took place in the Chamber. The Lords did not lead such strenuous lives as the Commons, but when they had a debate it was usually a good one, and was well reported. Sometimes he wished they could have a little more lively times in the House of Commons, with Mr. Byles passionately advocating an increase of armaments—(laughter)—and Mr. T. P. O'Connor pleading the great cause of the Irish landowners. (Laughter.) But they pursued a more normal course in the House of Commons. (Laughter.) They had constituents who kept them in order. They also had to say the same thing in the same dull way, and they were grateful to the Press for making what they so often repeated appear new. (Laughter.)

SUPPRESSED INFORMATION.

They owed a special debt to the Newspapers Society and other organisations of the kind for the help they had given the Government in the very difficult business of securing that there should be a maximum of freedom and publicity in the Press, and at the same time avoiding giving away information which it was supremely important in the interests of the State should not be published. It was the most difficult business in the world so to arrange things that while the Press retained its full freedom of action and its absolute freedom of criticism they should do what less fortunate countries managed to do—prevent things from being published which it was clearly not to the advantage of the State should be made known to all and sundry. Great steps forward had been made in the direction—(hear, hear)—and he gratefully acknowledged the spirit in which the Press of the four countries—England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales—had met the authorities in the matter. We had here the maximum of freedom and the maximum of discretion We had the most complete absence from Governmental control, or even influence, and yet the most complete loyality to the principle of safeguarding the essential interests of the country. He happened to know of some instances where it was really important that information should not be made public—they all knew that that there was nothing more convenient to a Minister than to say it was not in the public interest to make a certain statement—there were occasions when that really was true—(laughter)—and he bore frank recognition of the attitude taken by the Press, as being of permanent service in critical circumstances. The Government of the day, whatever party it belonged to, might be sure of having the support of the Press in cases of that kind. (Cheers.)

POST OFFICE CONCESSION.

Mr. Samuel, proposing the toast of "The Newspaper Society," said that it was fit and proper that the Postmaster-General of the day should on such an occasion meet the representatives of the Press of the country. They and he were engaged in something in the nature of a partnership by means of which the nation was supplied with news and information. He hoped that those present, representing that industry and profession, were not dissatisfied with the many postal and telegraphic reforms which had been introduced within the past few years. (Cheers.) He had a profound sympathy with those who had to sit for hours in the galleries of both Houses of Parliament often listening to speeches intended to be weighty, but which were only ponderous. Speakers in the House of Lords always reminded him of ghosts solemnly debating among themselves the affairs of the upper world. (Laughter.) The late Duke of Devonshire said that he once deemed that he was on his feet making a speech in the House of Lords, and he walked up and found that he was. (Laughter.)

Being by nature an optimist, he felt quite convinced that the Press of the present time was better, on the average, than it had ever been at any time in English history. It was true that he himself had recently had cause to complain of some abominations printed in journals of the baser type.

He knew that the English Press, as a whole, profoundly disapproved of methods of political or personal attack such as those, and for his own part he was quite convinced that the tone of the Press was better than it had ever been. The best newspapers of to-day were better than the best of 50 or 100 years ago, and the average newspaper was of a higher standing than a generation ago; while the worst was not so bad as the worst of the past. The Press of to-day, in dealing with delicate international affairs had shown a sense of responsibility and restraint far greater than was ever displayed in former days.

INFLUENCE ON PEACE.

He did not know if Sir Edward Grey's name would live in history. He was sure it ought—(cheers)—but if a great European war had broken out they might be sure that the history books of future generations would have said much of the man who was England's Foreign Minister to-day. But as war had been avoided, Sir Edward might be deprived of that posthumous fame, and he was all the more entitled to the gratitude of his contemporaries. (Cheers.) Any fool could make war; it needed a statesman to preserve peace. It was to the courage, resource, patience and, above all, the honesty with which Sir E. Grey had led the diplomacy of Europe that the world owed, in large degree, the maintenance of peace. In the prosecution of that great and holy task he had been assisted by the manner in which the British Press had kept a calm, cautious and reticent demeanour. The whole country was grateful to it for that service. (Cheers.)

Colonel Holbrook, in reply, warmly thanked Mr. Samuel for his references to English journalism. With regard to the publication of war news the Newspaper Society would always be loyal. No newspaper man desired to publish information which was likely to jeopardise the country.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mr. W. S. Morris, C.S., who is now on special duty in the Home Department will revert to the United Provinces about 9th June.

The Hon. Mr. M. O'Dwyer assumed the office of the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab yesterday morning under the usual salute.

Mr. H. D. Gupta, who has recently been promoted to the enrolled list, has been posted as the Assistant Accountant-General of the United Provinces.

Amirullah, a Kohat constable who was kidnapped six months ago by Khatak outlaws, near Gurgari, has been liberated and has arrived at Spinwan.

A final despatch on the lay out of the new capital at Delhi will shortly reach the India Office. Meanwhile arrangements are being made to begin the road making there.

The question of financing works of public improvement is now forming the subject of consideration between the Government of India and the Punjab Government.

Lala Karim Dut a Hindu barber who died recently at Meerut, had for the last three years slept every night with two pet pythons coiled up beside him in his bed.

The statement of approximate gross earnings of State and guaranteed railways shows that the total earnings from 1st April to 10th May, 1913, are Rs. 10,35,560 better than for the same period of 1912.

The Committee which has been appointed under the presidency of Sir Henry Griffin to enquire into the working of the Indian Research Institute at Bangalore will, it is understood, complete their labour by the end of June.

Numerous applications have already been received by the military authorities in reply to an advertisement inviting capitalists to undertake the building of officers' quarters or messhouses in the new Cantonment at Delhi.

While conducting building operations in the village of Kovur, in the Nellore district a Reddy lady the other day came upon a large find of gold worth over a lakh of rupees. The treasure trove has been taken over by the Collector.

The Punjab Government has sanctioned the erection by the Lahore Municipal Committee of model dwellings in Mozang and Nawan Kot *Manzas* and some 130 acres of land are to be acquired by Government for this purpose.

A statement issued by the Chief Inspector of Mines gives the following figures for the output of coal in British India during 1912:—Bengal, 4,306,129 tons; Bihar and Orissa, 9,123,437; Punjab, 38,409; Assam, 296,615; Baluchistan, 45,732; Central Provinces, 233,996; and North-West Frontier Province, 50 tons; total, 14,044,368 tons.

The following officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps have been granted an extension of Indian tour of service for one year:—Brevet-Colonel R. S. F. Henderson, K.H.P., Lieutenant-Colonels H. J. Fletcher and H. I. Pocock, Majors E. V. Aylen and W. A. S. J. Graham, and Captains C. E. L. Harding, F. T. Turner, D. F. Mackenzie, D. T. MacCarthy and H. W. Farebrother.

The Madras Government have decided to establish an Excise Intelligence Bureau, with its headquarters at Madras, for the purpose of collecting and disseminating information regarding the smuggling of excisable articles such as opium, hemp drugs, cocaine, etc. The Excise Inspector for Railways will be the Superintendent of the Bureau and will be subordinate to, and work under the orders of the Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue.

SPORTING NEWS

FOOTBALL.

Y. M. C. A. (6): TELEGRAPH (O).

An interesting football match was witnessed on the Cooperage yesterday between the Y. M. C. A. and the Telegraph Club which resulted in a defeat for the latter by six goals to nil. The Y. M. C. A. having had a good deal of practice by playing several previous matches were in excellent form whereas their opponents being novices and without any practice were slack and not up to the mark. From the kick off, away dashed the Y. M. C. A. forwards dodging right and left, and scoring a lovely goal a few minutes from the start. This early success was rather a surprise to the Telegraphists who reckoned on having an easy foe to combat with. They now began to think more seriously as to the issue of the game and strove hard to equalise. This however proved futile, for the Y. M. C. A. began to press hard and bearing down on their adversaries soon succeeded in adding another goal to their credit. After this, the game was, for the most part carried on in the Telegraphists' half. The Y. M. C. A.'s forward line swung the ball about quite cleverely, neat passing being the feature of their play. Their opponents were slow on the ball and afforded many inviting chances to the other side which they readily seized adding a few more goals from time to time. The Telegraphists had hard lines in not being able to break through their opponent's defence and fruitless errand. Towards the end the Y. M. C. A. put in a few easy goals and thus ran out victors by six goals to nil.

R. A. T. A. (3): BOMBAY GYMKHANA (O).

On the Marine Lines ground yesterday there was a "friendly" between the Bombay Gymkhana and the R. A. T. A. of the Sherwood Foresters which resulted in a win for the military team by three goals to nil. Despite the decisive margin, the game was by no means a bad one in spite of the fact that this being the first appearance of the Gymkhana they were not in good training. The ground was very hard which made it rather dangerous to play as rigorously as will be the case later.

As mentioned recently, the civilian team have but very few of their old players to depend upon. Only two of these were out yesterday. Evans as usual on the right wing and Moir tried at centre. Both were useful, but the latter's pace would be felt better in the old position of left wing. Of the new players, Begbie struck one as sure to find his place. As for a first appearance he made a very good impression at back. Another who did really well was Heamstruck in goal, he saving a number of very difficult shots.

There will be more of the old players out on Thursday, when they meet the Hornets on the Oval.

IMPORTANT BETTING DECISION.

THE GAMING ACT OF 1835.

Judge Parry at Lambeth County Court recently gave an important considered judgment in a betting case in which Maurice Cowan, commission agent, Stockwell, Park-road, sued Arthur G. Marsh, valet, Crowhurst-road Brixton, for money paid by cheques. Plaintiff and defendant had had many past betting transactions. Plaintiff had paid his losses in cash, and on certain occasions by cheques, and these latter were the subject of the claim.

His Honour said that there was no doubt that defendant owed plaintiff money for bets which were clearly irrecoverable at law; and so he sued for the return of the money paid by him on cheques; in fact, plaintiff sued for the return of former bets paid, and did so because the present bets were irrecoverable under the Gaming Acts. It maintainable that claim would make the court the servant of a peculiarly dirty transaction and practically enable a bookmaker to endorse disputed betting claims by suing on old cheques by which he had paid former undisputed betting transactions. The position was a somewhat curious one. Was the judge bound to construe the Act of William IV in the light of the Irish decision, when by so doing he placed at nought the provisions of the Gaming Acts of 1845 and 1892?

His honour remarked that he understood that other County Court judges had held differently, but in no case had the defendant been represented. He gave that judgment with considerable diffidence, and there would be leave to appeal.

GOLF AND SPORTS CRAZE.

Major B. C. Green (London Scottish), in replying to the toast of "The Imperial Forces," at the annual dinner of the London Argyllshire Association, recently held at the Holborn Restaurant, deplored the apathy displayed in regard to national defence. Patriotism, which ought to be the watchword of the British nation, was, he was afraid, a dead letter to-day. In the Territorial Force there was a shortage of 2,000 officers and 50,000 men. On the other hand, he had observed that there were 190,000 men and youths attending football matches and watching a lot of hired menials playing games at which they were not men enough to play themselves. There was no doubt that golf had killed the officers' class in the Territorials.

PACHMARHI POLO TOURNAMENT.

FIRST GAME.

In the first round of the above tournament which began at Pachmarhi on Saturday last, the Jubbulpur Gymkhana met Pachmarhi B. team. The following were the teams:—

Jubbulpur Gymkhana: Messrs. Learoyd, Forteath, FitzGibbon and Queen (back).

Pachmarhi B. Team: Messrs. Beckett and Wills Major Oldham and Mr. James (back).

First Chukker.—Play was ragged to start with until Jubbulpur worked down to their opponents' goal and secured a free hit from a hit behind. There was no result and open play followed. Learoyd got away and secured a goal (1—0). Pachmarhi then attacked but failed to score, a long shot going behind.

Second Chukker.—Play was in the middle of the ground until Pachmarhi began to press and Oldham scored with a good shot. (1—1). Jubbulpur pressed towards the end, but there was no further score.

Third Chukker.—Jubbulpur got to work at once and a good run ended in a goal scored by FitzGibbon (2—1). Pachmarhi at once retaliated with a quick run from which Oldham scored. (2—2). Open play followed until Pachmarhi got away and scored (3—2). Jubbulpur began to press but without result.

Fourth Chukker.—After some open play Pachmarhi got a run which ended in a hit behind. There was no result from the free hit, but Jubbulpur got away and scored (3—3). Pachmarhi passed till the call of time without result.

Extra Chukker.—The goals were widened and Jubbulpur pressed at once and got a free hit off a hit behind. There was a scrum in front of goal from which Jubbulpur scored. The result was:—

Jubbulpur Gymkhana .....4 goals.
Pachmarhi B. Team .....3 goals.

The umpires were Major Humphreys and Mr. Vicary.

THE SECOND GAME.

The second game was between the 2nd Royal Fusiliers and the 32nd Lancers; the teams being:—

2nd Royal Fusiliers: Messrs. Hope-Johnstone Leslie and Laverston and Captain Daniell (back).

32nd Lancers: Lance Duffadar Taiz Mahommad Khan, Messrs. Johnston and Sherwood Smith and Captain Fergusson Pollock (back).

First Chukker.—The 32nd pressed at once but the Royal Fusiliers defended well. After some play in front of goal, the 32nd secured a free hit from a hit behind but failed to score. The Royal Fusiliers got away and had a long shot at goal, but did not score. A second shot also failed and then the 32nd Lancers began to press again but without result.

Second Chukker.—The 32nd Lancers kept things going and finally scored from a scramble in front of goal. (1—0). The Fusiliers still defended well, but the 32nd were persistent and again scored (2—0).

Third Chukker.—The Royal Fusiliers now attacked and at the second attempt Hope-Johnstone scored neatly (2—1). The 32nd made a good run, but the Royal Fusiliers saved in front of goal. The Fusiliers again pressed but could not score.

Fourth Chukker.—The 32nd Lancers got away at once, but the shot went behind. A second attack also failed, the ball just passing outside the post. The attack continued and finally Fergusson-Pollok scored (3—1). The Fusiliers then got going again and Laverton ran the ball up. Hope-Johnstone stopped it neatly with a backhander on the line and Laverton put it through (3—2). The Royal Fusiliers were unable to score again and the game ended in a win for the 32nd Lancers by three goals to two.

Result:—

32nd Lancers .....3 goals.
Royal Fusiliers .....2 goals.

The umpires were Lieutenant-Colonel Wogan Brown and Mr. Vicary.

BIG BILLIARD MATCHES.

An uneventful first hour's billards at Leicester-square last mail week was followed by a brilliant second hour, for which Stevenson was mainly responsible, and in the end the scratch player returned the fine average of 53 for an aggregate of 1,054.

After Stevenson had taken his unfinished 132 to 138 (129 off red) and added 53 and 52, Peall played admirably for a faultless 119. Stevenson nullified this with breaks of 63 and 148, but another effort of 63 sufficed to keep Peall on terms with the handicap. Subsequently the scratch man revealed himself at his best in a wonderful break of 339 and again in a run of 252. Stevenson added another effort of 52, subsequent to which Peall contributed a bright spell with admirable breaks of 85 and 39 (unfinished), which raised his aggregate to 405. Interval scores:—Peall (receives 11,000 in 22,000) (in play), 20,406; Stevenson, 19,084.

The best breaks at night were 235, 197, 118, and 96 by Stevenson, and 64 69, and 99 by Peall. Closing scores: Peall (inplay), 20,938; Stevenson, 19,875.

With Inman virtually assured of victory, little interest was taken in the game between the champion and Reece, at St. George's Hall, Liverpool yesterday afternoon. Reece's chief breaks were 101, 310, 190, and 279, while the champion's best efforts were 90 (full), 122, and 118. Interval scores: Inman, 15,512; Reece, 12,030.

At night Reece started well with 188, 169, and 76. Inman making 144 and 70. Reece then put on 63 and 130, and Inman got in for a fine 349, an easy red loser bringing him down. Closing scores: Inman, 16,284; Reece, 12,371.

BOXING TRAGEDY IN THE STATES.

McCARTHY KNOCKED OUT READ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, May 25.

In a boxing contest at Calgart (Alberta), the American boxer, Pelkey, knocked out Luther McCarthy, the American "White Hope" in the first round. McCarthy fell and died within a few minutes.

SIMLA OPEN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 26.

The Simla Open Tennis Championship commenced to-day. The courts were in excellent condition and the attendance was large. Sixteen matches in the men's singles were played, but the matches were for the most part one-sided affairs, only two going into their sets when Mathhews beat Corell 6-3; 3-6; 6-1. Mathhews should never have lost the second set. The other 3 set match was between Captain Radcliffe Smith and Kunwar Dalip Singh when the former beat the latter 6-3; 9-11; 6-4. The match lasted for over one hour and a half and was more ping-pong than tennis, and must have been as painful for the players as it was for the spectators. The results of the several matches are appended.

E. C. Chesney beat H. H. Marshall 6-1; 6-1.

Col. Davies beat E. V. Creak 6-4; 6-1.

P. C. Vickery beat Sardar Nihal Singh 6-0; 6-0.

J. Mathhews beat B. C. Corell 6-3; 3-6; 6-1.

Kunwa-Maharaj Singh beat R. Osborne 6-4; 6-3.

J. H. Green beat W. H. Collins 6-0; 6-0.

G. E. Wilson beat Captain Stooks 6-3; 6-1.

Major Southay beat H. N. Hutchinson 6-0; 6-0.

G. S. Hall beat Captain Scruby 6-2; 6-1.

Kunwar Jasbirsingh beat G. R. Parker 6-2; 6-1.

B. G. Glaney beat G. F. Smith 6-0; 6-1.

Captain Moss beat Captain Chesney 6-1; 6-4.

R. Vanderspar beat Major Harrison 6-1; 6-3.

F. A. Thorpe beat G. Hodges 6-2; 6-2.

Captain Radcliffe Smith beat Kanwar Dalip Singh 6-3; 9-11; 6-4.

DERBY FANCIES.

The racing correspondent of the "Sportsman" writes:—

There are plenty of indications now that the minor meetings are over that Shogun is still fancied for the Derby, but let those fancy him who will. He will certainly not be my choice. It is no novelty for the Derby winner to have finished unplaced in the Two Thousand Guineas. Such as Doncaster and Sir Hugo may be mentioned, but Shogun was more forward in condition this week than they were, and he had also been out and won a race. So long as Louvois keeps well I shall not dream of preferring anything else to him, and I believe most firmly that he will run a very much better race the next time he comes out than he did on Wednesday, when he was raw and green, so that Reiff had considerable difficulty in balancing and keeping him straight. Craganour may always be a danger, for his speed is as dominating as ever it was, but his temperament will not be favoured by the rush and scurry of a Derby field down the hill and round the corner. I am told that allowance has been made at the Epsom starting gate for those starting on the outside. That is to say, the right wing of the gate has been brought forward to make up for the distance that would otherwise be lost by those starting on that side. I am not aware, however, at the time of writing, whether this has been done in the case of the Derby starting gate. If it has, and Craganour happens to be drawn on the outside, it would give him a fair chance to keep clear of his field all the way round without loss of ground. Certainly there is as much room for improvement in him as in any of the runners behind Louvois, but I look upon Louvois as Isinglass redivivus, and expect him to draw out further and further ahead of his contemporaries as the season progresses.

LOUVOIS AND HIS SIRE.

Sanquhar and Rockflint both deserve respectful consideration whenever they run, and I believe we shall find quite an unusul number of good colts in this season, but Louvois will be out by himself when it is all over in my humble opinion. He will never be quite as good-looking as his sire, Isinglass, for he fails in the back ribs, and to some extent in the loin, but I believe him to be a horse of equal class, and as regards Isinglass, I can remember poor Jevitt, when Ladas threatened danger just above the distance in Isinglass's Eclipse Stakes, resenting the clamour of those who shouted "Lada wins!" "Nothing on four legs can beat my horse!" said he, and he was right, at any rate so far as Ladas was concerned that day. Louvois, to my mind is his sire over again and if his dam was by Carnage so much the better, for Carnage was three-parts brother to Carbine, and himself a reat stayer. Whether the mare was by Carnage or Wolf's Crag no one ever pretented to determine, for St. Reine was mate[illegible] with Carnage the [illegible] sent home [illegible] Wolf' [illegible] arri[illegible]

CORRUPTION IN NEW YORK POLICE.

FOUR OFFICERS CONVICTED.

Four police autocrats in tears, all found guilty of conspiring to prevent the revelation of police graft, is a spectacle which appeals not only to New York, but to every big American city where the partnership between the police and crime for the sake of pecuniary benefit has been tolerated, says a New York correspondent. Sweeney, Thompson, Hussey, and Murtha, formerly high officers of the New York police, were convicted on May 7, by a jury which took half an hour only to decide upon their guilt.

There has ben nothing like it in New York before. Most people here are so accustomed to domination by the police that they had come to regard the police as outside the pale of the law, and their graft as "legitimate perquisites." It was a former chief of police at New York now retired, and a millionaire, who coined the phrase "honest graft," to describe the tribute which disorderly houses, gambling-saloon proprietors, and other criminals paid regularly to the police to secure protection.

The prisoners at least expected a disagreement amongst the jury. The Public Prosecutor has covered himself with glory for his conduct of the case. Before the trial he had been willing to talk with either prisoner, with the object of eliciting the names of the men who control the police, and who shared the swag with the police. Now the disgraced officials must approach him with overtures to reveal the names of the men "higher up."

The verdict fell like a bombshell in the police headquarters. Within five minutes it was telephoned to every police-station in every borough of New York. "Who next?" was the question everyone asked. The public will not be satisfied unless some big local politician is indicted as the keystone of the system of graft which has reduced a big department of police to mockery and brought disgrace upon the entire city.

MORBID CRIME.

THE ORIGIN OF KLEPTOMANIA.

Dr. Gilbert Ballet, professor at the Mental Clinic of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, in a recent lecture which received much favourable comment from the French Press, gave some interesting new theories on the subject of crime as a disease. He defined a "morbid crime" as "a crime committed by an invalid while under the influence of his malady."

Illnesses creating crimes, said the doctor, can be acquired, transitory, permanent, or congenital.

The most formidable of the first-mentioned class is alcoholic intoxication. People committing crimes while under the influence of alcohol should be treated for their habit and then made to serve their term of imprisonment.

Dr. Ballet advocates the establishment of an institution for the scientific study of the psychopathology of criminals.

The punishment of crime should be in proportion not to the offence committed, but to the mentality of the offender. The confinement should not be for any given time, but should be graduated just as that of a patient in hospital.

The three factors that inspire most crime and disease are alcohol, consumption, and the specific complaint.

Concerning kleptomania, the doctor said that in many cases this was a mania generated by the display of luxuries in shops. It was an unknown disease until the advent of the modern large shop.

Indeed it was questionable whether kleptomaniacs could not demand damages from big shops for tempting them to steal!

FAMOUS HALF-BACKS RETIRE.

Two great Welsh half-backs have, it is said, declared their retirement. Willie Trew is reported to have said that at last he has had enough of it, and that he is anxious for respite. T. H. Vile, the ex-captain of Newport, is also stated to have intimated his withdrawal from active service.

Trew has been one of the greatest forces in modern Welsh football; Vile has had limitations, but at the top of his form the little Usksider has rendered yeoman service to club and country, while he also toured in Australia nine years ago.

He will be missed by Newport, for, like Trew, he has been a judicious and a brave player.

DESERTER ROBS SCARECROW.

A strange spectacle was presented at the Ashford (Kent) Police-court last mail week, by William Merrin, who was charged with being a deserter from the 1st Battalion King's Own Lancaster Regiment. With two other men Merrin absconded from the regiment at Dover, and while tramping through Romney at Marsh, on the way to Hastings, he discarded his khaki uniform and robbed a scarecrow in a cornfied in order to obtain a fresh outfit. His appearance in court, in his patched garments [illegible]ing, but the prisoner made [illegible]his predicament. He was [illegible]in custody, pending the [illegible] an escort to take him back

SIR S. SAMUEL'S SEAT.

ACTION FOR PENALTIES

SUIT BY COMMON INFORMER.

This was an action before Mr. Justice Scrutton in mail week by Mr. Oswaid Vermon Forbes against Sir Stuart Samuel for penalities under section 9 of 22 George III., for sitting and voting in Parliament at a time when he was incapacitated from so doing by his interest in a Government, contract.

A preliminary objection having been taken that an action was not maintainable, Mr. Justice Scrutton delivered the following judgment:—

His lordship said the plaintiff sued the defendant for a some of money as a penalty under section 9 of 22 Geo. III., c. 45, for sitting and voting in Parliament at a time when he was incapable of so doing by his interest in a Government contract. Almost before Mr. Gore-Browne, for the plaintiff, had opened his mouth Mr. Duke, on behalf of the defendant, had taken the preliminary point that this action for penalties could not be brought because the plaintiff had not first taken a corporal oath that the offence was not committed in any other county than that in which it was alleged to have been committed, and that the action could not be brought because there was no oath that the informant believed in his conscience that the offence was committed within a year before the information within the same county where the said information was commenced That objection was taken under section 3 of 21 James I., c. 4.

Reference had been made to a number of authorities which the effect of this section had been considered Thanks to the care with which the authorities had been handed to him, he did not think anything was to be gained by his considering the matter further. The first words of section 3 were:—"And no officer or minister in any Court of record shall receive, file, or enter of record any information, bill or plaint, count or declaration grounded upon the said penal statutes or any of them." To find out what were the said penal statutes they must look back to section 1, which recited:—"Whereas the poor commons of this realm are grievously charged, troubled, vexed, molested, and disturbed by divers troublesome persons, commonly called relators, informers, and promoters, by persecuting and enforcing them to appear in his Majesty's Courts at Westminster . . . for remedy whereof be it enacted that all offences hereafter to be committed against any penal statute, for which any conscious informer or promoter may lawfully ground any popular action . . . before Justices of assize, Justices of *nisi prius* or gaol delivery, Justices of *oyer* and *terminer*, or Justices of the peace . . . shall after the end of this present Session of Parliament be commenced, sued . . by way of action, plaint . . . before the Justices of assize, Justices of *nisi prius*, Justices of *oyer* and *terminer*, and Justices of gaol delivery, or before the Justices of peace of every county, city, borough, or town corporate, and liberty, having power to inquire of, hear, and determine the same within this realm of England or dominion of Wales, wherein such offences shall be committed in any of the Courts, places of judicature, or liberties aforesaid respectively only at the choice of the parties which shall or will commence suit or prosecute for the same and not elsewhere, save only in the said counties or places usual for those counties or any of them." That was to say, Parliament took away the option of suing at Westminster or at the place where the offence was committed. Then section 3 provided that any information, &c., grounded upon the said penal statutes or any of them, "which before by this Act (were) appointed to be heard and determined in their proper counties," shall not be received or filed by any officer or Minister of any Court of record until the oath he had mentioned had been taken.

A large number of authorities had been mentioned in which different expressions of opinion had been given. In some of them, especially the earlier, the Judges said that this statute of James I. applied to no action or statutes passed after the passing of that Act. The case in Salked was to that effect, and a resolution of a number of Judges appeared to have been passed by which they expressed that opinion That was stated to be the law in several other cases to which he had been referred in which the point arose: as, for instance, in French v. Coxon (*supra*) and in Hootle v. Beck (2 Barnardiston, 328). It might well be that the justification for that view was that stated by Mr. Justice Le Blanc in Barber v. Tilson (*supra*), at p. 443:—"The Judges probably thought that the statute on account of its narrowing the jurisdiction of the Courts above and of the Attorney-General ought not to receive a more extended construction than the language of it required." He went on then to say:—"Or probably for the reason which is adopted in Buller's *Nisi Prius*, that where a subsequent statute gives an action of debt, or other remedy for the recovery of a penalty, in any Court of record generally, it so far impliedly repeals the 21st of James."

But there were also a number of cases where the Judges had taken another view—viz., that this Act did not apply to actions for a penalty where the Act under which the action was brought was inconsistent with the Act of James I. and so to that extent repeated it. The alternative reason which was given by Mr. Justice Le Blanc in Barber v. Tilson (*supra*) was also given by Baron Parke in another case.

It was sufficient for him to say that in his opinion the express provision in the Act of George III., that the action of debt might be brought in the Courts of Westminster was inconsistent with the provision in section 1 of the Act of James I. that the action must not be brought in the Courts at Westminster. It might be that this provision would give rise to another preliminary point. Various authorities where there had been no affidavit had been cited to him, but he did not think that they threw any further light on the matter. And he thought there was ample authority for a Judge of first instance holding that the Act of James I. did not apply to actions brought under subsequent penal statutes. But the reason he had given was, he thought, the more intelligible, and so that extent the provision in the statute of James was repealed.

In his opinion local *venue* was abolished by the Judicature Act and the Rules that had been referred to If so, that would have the effect of repealing the provisions of the first three sections of this Act of James I. as to *venue*. That still left the provision for the affidavit as to time. For the reasons he had given he thought the preliminary objection failed.

The case would be resumed on the first day of next sittings, when it might be that the other preliminary objection that had been mentioned would be raised.

Solicitors.—Mr. Percy Bono; Messrs. Gilbert Samuel and Co.

AIRSHIP IN WAR.

THE TERROR OF THE AIR.

A wierd picture of the fate of England in the next war is drawn by Mr. Harold Wyatt in the current number of the "Nineteenth Century and After," who foresees a hostile Power raining down bombs on us from the midnight air, and owing to our supineness in preparations for this event escaping unharmed and unmolested. The present Government by its neglect "will stand as convicted criminals before the bar of history; they have placed, us, through their infamous neglect, far in the rear in that new and tremendous contest for the command of the air on the issue of which the feature of mankind depends." For very many years the English public has only read of war, and experienced nothing of its terrors, even when British interests have been involved. In the contest which may now come upon us at any moment all this will be changed:—Our old immunity from personal peril is for ever gone. No longer will those who constitute that public be able to read at breakfast-time of the trials and the sacrifices of their Navy and their Army with the comfortable reflection that they themselves, the readers are far removed from the scene of conflict and fenced round with invincible safety. On the contrary, there will not be in all England, and perhaps in all Scotland and Wales, one dweller in a town of any size upon whose roof the levin bolt of death may not descend while he sleeps. Each night, as he goes to his rest, he will realise that he may be blown into eternity by a bomb from the dark heights of the air before the break of another dawn. And he will know, too, that to this appalling menace of imminent destruction are exposed, equally with himself, and in equal helplessness, his womenfolk and his little children.

ARE MILLIONAIRES HAPPY?

American millionaires have recently been interviewed by the representative of the "Daily Telegraph," with the object of ascertaining whether they are happy and would like to live 100 years. Mr. Carnegie posed for fourteen pictures illustrating his favourite smile, and said, "I am the happiest man alive. This is heaven right here on earth. I am not looking forward to anything better; in fact, I would give $100,000,000 to anyone who could show me how to live till I am ready to leave."

A photographer ventured to suggest that Mr. Carnegie had given away so much money that he would be unable to pay such a great sum. "I think he would take my note," said the Laird of Skibo.

This interview took place before Mr. Carnegie's visit to St. Louis, where the iron-master was stricken with lumbago.

Mr. John D. Rockfeller, though looking in perfect health, did not seem so keen on living as Mr. Carnegie. "My doctor," he said, "tells me I should live to be a hundred years barring accident, and he is usually right. At least, I tell him so." Mr. Rockefeller intimated that life is a good thing while health—spiritual, physical, and mental—lasts, but after that, to quote the Oil King's words, "me for the great plunge." "And the future life?" he was asked. "My religious views are too well known to discuss," answered the Standard Oil magnate.

A GOETHE ORIGINAL.

It is incident of literary history that the original draft of Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister" was lost. It came to light with equal strangeness some years ago, and has now been published. Nay, an English edition of it has been brought out by the firm of Heinemann under the title "Wilhelm Meister's Theatrical Mission." The volume is one which should have a large appeal to English readers, having regard to the fame which Carlyle's translation of "Wilhelm Meister" gave to Goethe's book.

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KING EDWARD AS MOTORIST.

HIS PATIENCE AND GOOD HUMOUR.

In mail week Messrs. Mills and Boon published a book by the motor expert who served King Edward for the last five years of his reign, and attended him regularly. The author, Mr. C. W Stamper, ventures to think that the motor rides that King Edward took without him during that period would not number twenty, and he has certainly filed his book with so many convincing episodes as to fill the five years completely with fresh and vivid recollection. The title of the book, very appropriately, is "What I know," and it probably contains more anecdotes of a monarch than any single volume we have ever met.

HIS REGARD FOR TIME.

The characteristics on which Mr. Stamper dwells are King Edward's good nature, wide sympathy, strong will (he was "strict, but not stern"), keen sense of humour, tireless energy, punctuality and the expectation of it in others, impatience under medical advice, absolute freedom from fear or sullenness, quick but generous temper, passion for fresh air, consideration for animals, and irresistible energy. We read that there was no foundation for Sir Sidney Lee's statement that King Edward was slow. "All his movements (we read) were smart, and all he did he did quickly. He spoke rapidly, ate very fast, thought apace. He even smoked hard." Speed was of the essence of his nature, and nothing annoyed him more than, having had a time-sheet prepared, to find it wasted and to disappoint his guests or host by avoidable delays. And there are enough mishaps in this volume to have tried the patience of any and every monarch on earth—this not because the author was remiss in any way, but through the passion King Edward had for movement and speed.

THE LACONIC SCOT.

There are three "damns" in the book, and in every case they were justified, humanly speaking; but once past with King Edward, any incident, however provoking, was forgotten, except for the experience it taught and the memory of it he expected to find in others. In the five years that Mr. Stamper attended him (1905 to 1910 inclusive), there is no mention of his exacting any deference or exceptional treatment, and in the case of his Scotch gillies he allowed them an abruptness and an absence of courtesy which were the amazement of all beholders. At the Falls of Garawalt once he and the Prince of Wales were put through their paces during a shoot by one of these laconic servitors:—

"Do you want me to get out here?" said the King, for it was left to the gillie to determine which position his Majesty should occupy.

"No," said the gillie. "You stop where you are."

Then he addressed himself to his Royal Highness.

"But you come out of it," he said.

The Prince accordingly left the car.

ROYAL IRONY.

When things went wrong the King had his own way of showing it:—

In his countenance there was written a placid acceptance of the situation and a calm exceptancy of worse to come. The listless way in which he heard my apologies was inimitable. Of such gentle irony the King was a master. At these times I was naturally too much occupied to do more than mark his Majesty's demeanour, but, so exquisite was the pose he affected, that his gentlemen were often hard put to it not to smile, while sometimes the King would end by laughing in spite of himself.

A CASE FOR CONTRITION.

On one occasion the King himself directed the car in a peremptory way to the left, and he was wrong:—

Knowing that he had made a mistake and that the next turning on the left was the one we should take, I said that I thought that the following turning on the left was the one we wanted. His Majesty, however, said, "Turn to the left" again so emphatically, that there was nothing for it, but do as he said. We had not gone more than a hundred yards before we reached the lych-gate of West Newton Church and the end of the road, which was a cul-de-sac.

"You're right, Stamper," cried the King. "I'm a damned fool."

At Flushing once there was a delay, so that the car had to be manœurved across the frontier in a way that demanded later explanations, and the King inquired into it himself. This was Mr. Stamper's reply:—

"They wanted seventy pounds, your Majesty, to let us go through; and when I said it was your Majesty's car, they said they must write to Brussels for confirmation of this. They wouldn't have got an answer for over a week."

The King burst out laughing.

"How did you get through?"

"We went away, your Majesty, and came back later on, so quietly, that they never heard us go by.'

At this the King laughed very much.

"You'd better go back another way," he said.

HIS LOVE OF A JEST.

King Edward's love of humour and his appreciation of a jest came out once in watching a clever bit of seamanship in the berthing of a ship:—

The circumstances were such that the operation presented great difficulty. Fine seamanship, however, prevailed, and the manœuvre was carried out with complete success. His Majesty fully appreciated the skill shown by the officer in command, and, turning to those about him,

"That was good," he said. "I'll make him M.V.O."

"Serve him right, Sir," said one who was standing by His Majesty's side. The King wheeled on the speaker, looked at him for a moment, and then burst into a roar of laughter.

Other mishaps include the assistance which the King and his suite once rendered when a heavy motor took a ditch through the rhododendron drive at Sunningdale. It stuck, and all hands went to help it out. Suddenly the hind wheels revolved, and smothered every one, King and all, with black mud and moss. There is no record of remarks here, for there were ladies present.

A DAY OF ONIONS.

But a "damn" creeps out on another occasion when the King perceived one after another that all his staff had been consuming onion soup at dinner, and, as the author says, it was lucky the fact did not come to light concerning him or it might have spoiled a capital drive.

One afternoon Mr. Stamper received a message from the sergeant-footman, advising him on no account to come too close to his Majesty's person.

"Greatly surprised, I asked what he meant, when he reminded me that my lunch that day had consisted largely of steak and onions. . . . Afterwards I heard what had happened. It appeared that after lunch His Majesty had wanted to see the postmaster and the courier. Calling the sergeant-footman, the King was proceeding to tell him to summon them before him, when he stopped short and looked at the man.

"Hawkins, you've been eating onions."

"No, your Majesty."

"Yes, you have. I'm sure you have. Send Mr. Hiley here at once, and Mr. Fehr."

"Yes, your Majesty."

The sergeant footman withdrew, and presently the postmaster was announced. The King called him to his side, and was beginning to read him a telegram he wanted him to despatch, when,

"Hiley, *you've* been eating onions," he cried.

"No, your Majesty," said the postmaster, instinctively recoiling.

"Yes, you have. It's disgraceful."

For the rest of the interview the unfortunate postmaster kept his distance, and when His Majesty had given his orders, withdrew from the Royal presence with a haste that was almost precipitate. The courier entered the room. He approached very warily, but his Majesty's sense of smell was keen, and all Mr. Fehr's efforts to suppress the facts of the case were unavailing. The King looked up sharply and sat back in his chair.

"I'm damned if you haven't been eating onions, too."

"I'm afraid, perhaps, the chef must have put some into the soup, your Majesty."

"Tell the chef he's not to put onions into the soup."

"Yes, your Majesty."

"I won't have my servants eating onions. It's disgusting."

The Kaiser Impressed.

Once, in 1907, when the Kaiser was at Windsor he asked Mr. Stamper why the car (a Mercedes travelled so quietly, and called his master of the Horse to note down the reason supplied.

"But surely this is a gear-driven

THE KAISER IMPRESSED.

"No, your Imperial Majesty," said I. "It is driven by chains," and I showed him the chain-cases.

"Well," he said, "it is astonishing. I have several chain-driven cars and I cannot hear myself speak in them."

With that he thanked me very much for the drive and walked into the Palace.

Several times there were hair-breadth escapes, once when the brakes all failed to act through a rush of oil, but the record as a whole is one of supreme enjoyment of life, unfailing good will, and consideration to others. King Edward never spoke to a French peasant without raising his hat or leaving a tribute to the courtesy of a great nation. And we raise our hat to a book which cannot fail, whereever it goes, to enhance the general estimate of King Edward as a monarch and a man.

TRAGEDIES OF ART.

SIR CONAN DOYLE ON THE BATTLE OF LIFE.

Very often an artist's art might be too fine, too beautiful, too elusive to catch the taste of a materialistic generation, was the comment of Sir Conan Doyle, presiding over the anniversary dinner of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution in mail week at the Whitehall Rooms. Sir Conan was referring to the tragedy of failure among artists. In most professions, he said, it was brought about either by laziness or incompetence, but that was not so either in their profession or his own, as was shown by the many posthumous reputations made. The very personality of the artist, apart from his work, might be one which shrank from that legitimate amount of self-advertisement which was necessary in so rushing an age as ours. He might have to stand aside with a neglected portfolio while some blatant nonsense became the talk of the whole town.

His modest work might be neglected in face of some patchwork quilt of a crazy artist which really carried more of a message to a doctor than an artist (laughter and cheers). It was one of the tragedies of art that it might often be accompanied by a bitter sense of injustice. Another was that the artist was not made for the drab and sordid of life poverty. He was more sensitive to external influences than the man of more gross personality. When middle age was reached then it was we looked backward and realised something of the grimness of life, and it seemed only yesterday that we started together full of life and hope. It was called the battle of life, and they who were left in the firing line saw that the ground was littered with the bodies of their friends, some fallen, some wounded and beckoning to them for help, or, more piteous still, too proud to beckon. Was it not their duty to form some sort of ambulance so that the wounded might be taken up and cared for?

A PRIMA DONNA'S INCOME.

Mme. Melba, who has returned to London for the Opera Season, has just celebrated the 25th anniversary of her first appearance at Covent Garden. Her first engagement as a singer was in Australia, where she gave four concerts a week for the moderate salary of £20 per week. Later she sang in grand opera in Paris at the outset of her career, and received £200 a month. To-day she receives £500 for each appearance in grand opera, and is booked for a five-months' tour in America, commencing in August, for which she is to receive £40,000. Since she first sang in London Mme. Melba has earned well over £500,000 on the operatic stage and on the concert platform, and from first to last has travelled over a million miles on sea and land, while entertainments which she has given in the interest of different charities have produced close upon £100,000.

TO STOP THE PLUME TRADE.

The new Tariff Bill of the United States contains the following provision, drafted by the New York Zoological Society, absolutely prohibiting importation of the plumage of wild birds:—

"Provided that the importation of aigrettes, egret plumes or 'osprey' plumes, and the feathers, quills, heads, wings, tails, skins, or parts of skins, of wild birds, either raw or manufactured, and not for scientific or educational purposes, is hereby prohibited; but this provision shall not apply to the feathers or plumes of ostriches, or to the feathers of domestic fowls of any kind."

"The lead in this reform was given by Australia, and Britain cannot be long in following it," says the "Manchester Guardian." "Lately a memorandum asking that facilities should be given for a Bill to save the birds, signed by members of all parties, was presented to the Prime Minister. There is no shred of a case for delaying such a Bill."

"It is a survival of barbarism for women to deck themselves out with the feathers of dead birds," says "County Life." "By doing so they demonstrate that there is no such immense gulf as might appear between the lady who walks down Piccadilly with a large feather waving at the top of her hat and the women of the South Sea Islands who bedeck themselves with bright little glass beads and pieces of coloured metal."

LONDON MUSEUM.

"The public at large will learn with great satisfaction that the Government has accepted Sir William Lever's generous offer of the historic Stafford House for the purpose of making a home for relics and objects d'art relating to London life and history," says the "Chronicle."

"That London's antiquities should be gathered together and have a suitable home was a matter to which King Edward gave much consideration. King George and Queen Mary have also shown much interest in the scheme, and a couple of years ago the public were first able to see the objects which had been brought together and housed in Kensington Palace, where, however, the accommodation was restricted. That the scheme has advanced so rapidly is due to the energy and interest of Mr. Harcourt, the principal trustee, and indeed the creator of the London Museum.

"The suggestion that part of Stafford House should be used as the guest house for distinguished visitors is very appropriate, for many notable persons, including Garibaldi, have stayed there."

WOMAN ARTIST'S ADVENTURE.

BARGAIN WITH A BUDDHIST PRIEST.

How an Englishwoman interviewed a Buddhist priest in the mountains that lie between Tibet and the Turkistan was told at the Central Asian Society in mail week. Miss E. G. Kemp read a paper at the headquarters of the society on "An Artist's Impression of Western Tibet and the Turkistan," and the Earl of Ronaldshay, M. P., who presided, referred to the danger of the journey which had been made by the artist. "It is a little over a year ago," he said, "that Miss Kemp came to ask me how she could journey from Kashmir across the Himalayas into Turkistan. I had myself on one or two occasions gone over the roads, and I pointed out that to a woman there were many dangers. Even for a man it was full of hardship, but for a lady it was more than ordinarily dangerous. In the journey Miss Kemp would have to cross passes varying from 11,000ft. in height to 17,000ft., and up to to one of 19,000ft. Fortunately, Miss Kemp accomplished the journey successfully."

Miss Kemp told a fascinating story, illustrated by 70 slides, of her pictures painted on the way. Much of the comfort which attended her and her one lady companion was due to the tireless efforts of their servant, a small, wiry Mahomedan. "He was a real enthusiast," said Miss Kemp. "I have seen him spring among the rocks, snatch up a nestful of young partridges, bring them for me to see, and have them back again in a moment, while the parent bird would be screaming a little way off at the liberty.

"As we came to the place where a great holy man lived in a tent in a valley we saw a number of people doing a sort of slow dance around his habitation. They would advance and retreat slowly and with dignity. The holy individual—who also took an interest in the world beyond his surroundings—sat enthroned in cushions, Before him, struck in the ground, were two arrows, and another priest was by his side in the tent. He offered us tea, and I was given permission to sketch him on the understanding that he was given a duplicate. As the light was failing the work had to be done at once, and it was not the best light to work in. But he got his copy the same evening." The priest also demanded two paint brushes and some paper, and in exchange he gave permission to sketch the interior of a temple farther on the road.

The first pass was traversed on yaks, the clumsy looks of which, Miss Kemp said, belied their nimbleness. The people were honest and hospitable, but "frightfully poor." They were apparently happy or contented, and not once in that district did the travellers go in fear of being robbed. Indeed, the tent door was left open all night, even when there were 20deg. of frost on the ground.

"In the villages," said Miss Kemp, "the women were very astonished at the first white woman they had ever seen, and we once gave them all a tea-party, so that we could meet them."

AZALEA DAY IN VIENNA.

Azaleas, red and rose, were the charity flowers of Vienna this season, and with the last day of the fete came the first awakening of spring weather. People were readier to buy than ever, for they realised better what the selling of individual blossoms meant. From seven o'clock in the morning every workman or workgirl went to business wearing an azalea, and by mid-day no one might appear on the street without the token of charity. Officials, policemen, taxi-drivers, motor-'bus men each wore the decoration of the day. Prices were not quite so high as those of last year, half a guinea a bloom having been reckoned as the biggest sum paid. Over sixty sacks of azaleas were distributed, and the reckoning of the money got for charity is put at 200,000 crowns, as against 250,000 last year.

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

GERMAN GREEN PEA SOUP.
COLD FISH.
RECAUFFE OF OX TONGUE.
MUTTON A LA DUSTAN.
DIABLOTINS A CHEVAL.
MANGO ICE CREAM.

Soupmeat, As. 4. Mutton, As. 8. Fish, As. 6. Green Peas, As. 2. Double Beans, As. 4. Potatoes, As. 2. Eggs, As. 3. Mangoes, As. 8 or 10. Mixed Vegetables, As. 3. Odds and ends, As. 2. Total—Rs. 2-10 or Rs. 2-12.

GERMAN GREEN PEA SOUP.

Make stock in the usual way, thicken half of it with flour, and boil it very well. Then add to it sugar and salt to taste and sufficient green peas and simmer until the pears are quite soft, stirring and skimming the while; add pepper or salt to taste and at the last a good large spoonful of butter. If the peas are hard they might be previously cooked in a jar in the oven.

COLD FISH.

Any cold fish cut in small pieces with the addition of a third of its bulk of cooked mushrooms, a tablespoonful of chopped pickled gherkin, flavouring to taste moistened with equal parts of oil and vinegar and allowed to stand for an hour. Mix some mayonnaise sauce with it and lightly fill some shells with the mixture masking the top with mayonnaise. Decorate the top with strips of radish and crumbled hard-boiled egg. Serve on a bed of watercress.

RECHAUFFE OF OX TONGUE.

Mix into a tablespoonful of butter, half of mustard, a teaspoonful each of flour and curry powder, 3 tablespoonfuls of damson or red currant jam, some lime juice, pepper, salt, etc., and lastly a wine glass of sherry and a large cupful of water or stock. Cook thoroughly and add the tongue cut into thick chunky bits, just to heat through but not to boil or they will become hard. Serve with a garnish of lightly whipped potato.

MUTTON A LA DUSTAN.

Trim and bone the mutton and set it to braise in a sealed dekchie on a grating in the oven, with a little stock made from the bones, an onion and carrot. Cook some double beans and mash them up with pepper, salt, butter and a dash of green chilli and rub through a sieve. Serve the meat side by side with a mound of the purée and the strained gravy poured over all.

DIABLOTINS A CHEVAL.

Wash, bone and fillet some anchovies or redfish and season with pepper, Tobacco sauce, dry mustard and a dash of lime juice. Roll them in a very thin slice of bacon, skewer them, and set in the oven just to cook the bacon. Serve on hot buttered toast, after removing the skewer.

MANGO ICE CREAM.

Turn half a seer of milk into a good custard with four eggs, a little sugar and lime peel. Rub the pulp of 4 or 5 large ripe mangoes through a sieve and add with the juice of a lime to the cooled custard with half a wineglass of liqueur or a whole one of brandy; mix well and set in the freezer. Cream is not the least necessary, though cooks always demand it. The milk out here is very rich and the cream asked for seldom goes into the ice cream.

NEW SERIAL STORY

"THROUGH FOLLY'S MILL"

BY ALICE & CLAUDE ASKEW.

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CHAPTER XX.—(*Continued.*)

Time had dealt lightly with her. Hornby, scanning her face, which bore not the least trace of the hard and strenuous life she lived and looking into her grey eyes which, although they were dimmed now with recent tears, had lost not one iota of their natural brightness, told himself that she did not look more than five-and-twenty. And how dear she was to him, how very dear! He could not bear to think that she was suffering; yet it was not only the approaching death of someone for whom she cared that she had to mourn, but the loss of love as well, of all that goes to make up the sum of human happiness. A wife may weep for her dying husband but she has had his love and all that is best in him; how much more shall she weep who has had nothing but has yet been faithful to the end?

"If only she would let me comfort her!" Hornby muttered to himself. "But she will bury her heart in Launcelot's grave."

He told her how the accident had happened. Squire Holt, in spite of opposition, had insisted upon riding Diabola that afternoon. She had proved beyond his control—a vicious brute at the best of times. He had overlooked the weakness consequent upon years of inaction, and, furthermore, his health had certainly been undermined for quite a long time, though Dr. Pritchard had failed to discover the true cause—which was a certain inflammation and deterioration of the inner coat of certain blood-vessels. Hornby entered into technical details for Veronica's benefit—she was quite sufficiently versed in medical science to understand him. Of course it was utterly wrong, under such circumstances, that he should have attempted to ride a spirited mare and the result had been disastrous.

"But as for Launcelot, his conduct was splendid," Hornby said with enthusiasm, "and he never hesitated when he saw the danger his father was in. But in the excitement of the moment he didn't seem to appreciate that the Squire had already been thrown—or perhaps his hands were entangled in the reins—so he was dragged to the very edge of the pit and he'd have been in it, together with the mare, if I hadn't been able to pull her in time. But it was too late as poor Launcelot was concerned; the wrenching and the bumping over the ground, or perhaps a kick, had fractured his spine."

Hornby did not say how near he, too, had been to losing his life in his effort to help his friend, but Veronica may have divined that it was so—at least Hornby read gratitude in her eyes and he was content.

"Poor—poor Launcelot," she murmured. "And so this is the end."

"It is a noble end," he comforted. "You must always remember that, Veronica. Nor should you forget," he added, "that it's your love and devotion which have made Launcelot the man he had become. If it hadn't been for you he'd have degraded himself to the gutter years ago, have drunk himself to death—he told me so quite recently—and he'd have fulfilled to the letter the threats he once uttered against his father—instead of which he's died to save him. Those are things to remember and be proud of. Veronica, you must be brave."

Veronica bowed her head to hide the tears that were gathering there. She knew that Hornby loved her and she did not want to hurt him by any exhibition of her grief, even though she had nothing to expect from him but sympathy and tenderness she was not ashamed of acknowledging by her tears never ashamed for anything she did—but she realised that this was not the moment to give way, that presently she must be taken to Launcelot himself and that for this she would require all her courage; and so, after a few moments of choking silence, she lifted her head once more and addressed the physician bravely.

"You can rely upon me to keep my composure, Fred," she promised him. It was many years now that they had been accustomed to address each other by their Christian names. "I'm ready for any work you like to give me. I expect I'd better keep to the sick rooms as much as possible," she added with a faint smile "since it appears that the family will not pleased to see me."

"The patients are in two rooms that practically adjoin each other," Hornby explained. "It wasn't so at first, but the Squire, whose vitality is astonishing considering the nature of his injury, wouldn't be content until he could see his son—they might both of them be dying, he declared, but they had not lost their wits or the use of their tongues, and he wanted to speak—he wouldn't die happy unless he could speak—to declare and to know the past forgotten and forgiven. And so Launcelot was carried upon his bed into his father's room and we left them alone together for a few minutes. I can tell you it was—"Hornby gulped—"Well, I'm not an emotional man, but there was a lump in my throat. Launcelot, a helpless log, paralysed, barely able to speak above a whisper; and the Squire, almost vociferous, crushing down his pain—he won't let us give him morphia, you know—and this was their first meeting—after seven years! We couldn't let it go on for long. We moved Launcelot into an adjoining room—they both wanted it—and the door is often left open so that the Squire can call out to his son, and though Launcelot can't answer him the nurse brings a message back. Oh, it's—it's pitiful."

"If they were only dying in peace," Hornby went on after a moment's pause during which he had stood gazing out of the window at a peacock pruning himself upon the terrace—"it would not be so terrible. There's this awful race with death and no one is more conscious of it than the Squire himself. You see he can't do anything for Launcelot's wife and child—if Launcelot should go first—however much he may want to. He gave up all that there is outside the estate to Mark when Mark got married. And would you believe it? The fellow won't consent to give up a penny even if fate should will it that he inherits the estate. He's confident, you see, that Launcelot will be the first to die—and then he gets everything. His wife backs him up, of course, and Mrs. Holt pretends to be helpless. The Squire wanted to send for a lawyer to arrange things, but if Mark refuses to be amenable nothing can be done. The poor old Squire! There was a terrible scene—only last night—when he turned upon Mark and cursed him by all his gods—with far more reason than he ever cursed Launcelot—but it has made no difference. Mark merely shrugged his shoulders and walked out of the room. He's not been near his father since, and it's better that he shouldn't. I only wish he'd clear out of the house altogether. To know that there are folks under this roof who are panting for death to come quickly—the son first and then the father—oh, it makes one's blood burn—it makes one loathe one's own kind."

Veronica's cheeks flamed. "I always knew that Mark was brutal and callous," she pronounced. "I've never forgotten how he once nearly flogged his dog to death—for nothing, nothing. I never liked him after that. But this—this passes understanding."

She shuddered and at that moment the peacock on the terrace uttered a shrill scream. The sound, always weird and terrifying, made her draw her breath sharply. It made her think of a soul in pain.

"The peacocks seem to have been screeching in an extraordinary manner ever since the accident," said Hornby. "As a rule they don't come up here on the terrace. I believe there's some family tradition—but that's absurd, of course."

Veronica pressed her fingers to her ears as the scream was repeated. "Then the truth is," she said when the cry had died away, "that the Squire's great wish now is that Launcelot should succeed him—Launcelot and not Mark—even if only for a few minutes—in order that Madge and Johnnie shall not be done out of what is theirs by right?"

Hornby nodded. "Yes, that's the crux of the whole matter. The Squire has seen Johnnie—the eldest son of his eldest son—and was captivated by him on the spot. He could hardly have helped being so—the child behaved with quite astonishing tact. It was touching to see them together. Johnnie a real Holt, as you know—there's nothing abnormal—nothing even of the Farfex—about him. He's handsome and healthy and his very name, thanks to you, is right. There's an astonishing look of his grandfather about him. Even the nurse remarked upon it, and that pleased the Squire mightily. Think of the contrast with Mark, who's unpopular in the neighbourhood—hated—and who isn't likely to have a son to succeed him. It's only natural that Mr. Holt should wish little Johnnie to step into his shoes—but it can't be—if Launcelot should die first—which I'm afraid, is inevitable."

Hornby beckoned to Veronica to come nearer. "Do you know," he whispered, "what the Squire suggested to me?"

Veronica shook her head—but she guessed.

"Why, that I should give him a fatal dose of morphia—settle the question that way. He seized my hand and begged me too. What did it matter since he's got to die, he urged. But I couldn't—it stands to reason that I couldn't."

Veronica said nothing, but she drew in her lips and her teeth closed sharply upon them. For she knew her own views and the recollection of a conversation, seven years ago, when she had expressed those views freely in the presence of the Squire himself, shot into her brain.

How he had scoffed at the idea of any man, under any circumstances, wishing that his life should be forcibly put an end to! And now the whirligig of fate had brought this about—that he had asked for it and, in accordance with his own theories, had been refused.

Yet there was so much at stake—so very much! An extra hour of life to him, futile, unwanted life, meant the overthrow of what had become his fondest desire, the ruin of family tradition, the victory of one who had shown himself callous and brutal—utterly unworthy—and penury to those who, by every right, should pass into possession of their own.

Veronica thought these things, but she did not speak them, and at that moment Jessica, Mrs. Douglas Merridew, entered the room and greeted her with an affectionate kiss.

She had just come from Launcelot's room, she explained. She had heard that Veronica had arrived and was anxious to see her at once. Mrs. Holt was with her husband.

"I've had your things sent up to your room, Vero dear," she said. "It's the same room you always used to have. I didn't hurry down as I thought you'd like a talk with Sir Frederic first. But now wil you come with me—to Launcelot?"

Veronica nodded and followed her friend to the death-chamber of the man she loved.

CHAPTER XXI.

CONCERNING A PEACOCK'S CRY.

THE long hours passed wearily and night fell. The shadow of death and of torturing uncertainty still hung over Chalton Coombe. The peacocks shrieked upon the terrace and there was the echo of their cry in the hearts who watched and those who ineffectually strove to snatch an hour of sleep.

Of the nurses two who had been in attendance all day were resting, the third was with Launcelot and to Veronica had been given the charge of the Squire.

It was at Launcelot's own request that she had not remained with him. The pain of seeing her there at his bedside at the same time as his wife was more than he could endure.

She had spent an hour with him soon after her arrival at Chalton—an hour that would be sacred to Veronica for as long as she might live. For now, with death so near, it was possible to break the silence of years, to tear aside the mantle of restraint.

"Veronica, oh, Veronica, what I have lost—what I have thrown away!" This was the burden of the man's plaint.

"Hush, dear, hush," she comforted. "You have never lost my love. It has been yours always."

He knew that it was true, he knew now why she had never married—that it was for love of him. The knowledge brought balm to his soul. And yet the pity of it!

"Ah, what becomes of lost love?" he moaned.

"Love is never lost," she replied in that gentle voice of hers that fell upon his ears like the softest cadence of music. "Our love has not been lost, Launcelot. If you had not loved me what may you not have made of your life these last seven years? If you had not known I loved you would you have thought it worth your while to fight—and to conquer? You've fought a brave fight, Launcelot, and you've won a victory to be proud of. But it's because love was on your side."

"It's true," he muttered. "I was redeemed by love. Yet how blind I was—years and years ago—it's of that I am thinking. Do you remember when I had just come down from College, Veronica, how I met you and wanted you to help me in setting my father at defiance? Do you know that I had in mind then to ask you to be my wife? I had written you letters from Oxford, too. But I got angry, fool that I was, because your advice didn't harmonise with what I wanted. They say that every man has a chance of fortune if he seizes it at the right moment—well, that was my chance—but I turned away from it—with hands as empty as my head."

He spoke with a bitter irony, and it was pitiful to see him as he lay there, for he looked little more than a boy, and his eyes that were so soft and velvety, so alluring, should have had the light of life in them instead of growing heavy and dull with the cruel glaze of death; he was suffering no pain to distort his handsome face, and if one had not known the truth of the broken, useless body concealed beneath the bedclothes one might easily have imagined that he was merely lying there, a little tired perhaps—resting.

Again she softly corrected him. "No, dear. We can't understand these things, but who can say that if you had asked me to be your wife then and I had accepted you we should have been happy? For you didn't really love me at that time, Launcelot—you were very young and love had no real meaning for you. You had to wait—till love dawned. You had to pass through the mill."

(*To be continued to-morrow.*)

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